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Will Paramount Power Intervene?

Rajkot Issue Perturbs London

Short Notice Question To Zetland To-day In Parliament?

British Government On Horns Of Dilemma

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 5.

"Little hope, early end coming". This message of Gandhiji received in London has caused great anxiety in Indian circles and others who sympathise with his fight for the rights of Rajkot people, even at the sacrifice of his life. During the last 24 hours several responsible people have made vain attempt to get in touch with Lord Zetland who I understand is at present in the country. At the India Office, owing to its being Sunday there was no information available as to the attitude of the Paramount Power in response to the messages for intervention with which Lord Zetland has been bombarded from India.

BRITAIN HELPLESS?

"Anything may happen in India", said Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Labour M. P., who added: "But we are quite helpless at this end until to-morrow."

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION.

I understand the Parliamentary Committee of the India League will take an early opportunity to-morrow to put down a special short-notice question for Lord Zetland asking for a specific declaration of his policy as to whether time has not arrived for the Paramount Power to intervene in the Rajkot crisis.

I am told Government looks upon the situation with feelings of misgiving. It is on the horns of dilemma. If it is the Paramount Power were to intervene it may be viewed by other Princes as interference with their rights by the Paramount Power. If the Paramount Power were not to intervene it does not know how best to meet the situation.

CLAMOUR IN ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

Clamour of the Anglo-Indian press for deposition of the Thakore Saheb has further complicated the delicate situation, and has even aroused suspicions. It is hinted that this clamour is made by those who sympathise with Sir Patrick Cadell, a retired civilian, who, it is alleged, had threatened Thakore Saheb with "dire consequences" for terminating his services.

PRAYERS FOR LONG LIFE.

Meanwhile in London prayers are being offered for the long life of Mahatmaji and wishing him strength enough to come out triumphantly in his noble fight. It is understood the India will be holding a public meeting to-morrow.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

Triangular Conference Lasts Long Time

RAJKOT, March 5.

That important developments are taking place although no outward indications might be discernible is apparent from unusual activity among the State authorities and the Residency.

It is understood that Durbar Veerawalla was summoned early in the day by Mr. Gibson, Resident, to his bungalow for important consultations. After these talks continued for some time Mr. Veerawalla left the Residency and returned a short while later accompanied by the Thakore Saheb and a triangular conference among the three continued for a long time.

From the gravity of the atmosphere and from enquiries made in informed circles, it is learnt that important developments might be expected within twelve hours as a result of these pourparlers although what exactly transpired at these conferences is still a well-guarded secret.—United Press.

PHULABHAI FOR TRIPURI

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who postponed his departure to Tripuri with a view to mark the development of the Rajkot fast at New Delhi, has now decided to proceed to Tripuri to-morrow afternoon by the Grand Trunk Express.—United Press.

A SIGN OF WEAKENING?

RAJKOT, March 5.

Medical examination revealed slight change in colour of urine which is considered to be a sign of weakening.—United Press.

VICEROY GOES BACK TO DELHI

Important Developments Expected: Speech At Udaipur Banquet

NEW DELHI, March 5.

His Excellency is returning direct from Udaipur to Delhi.

The news of the Viceroy's return has caused great interest in political circles here and it is thought that important developments may take place to-morrow.

His Excellency, the Viceroy was given a banquet by Udaipur Durbar on Saturday evening, where he spoke admiringly of the beauties of Udaipur and the cordial reception given to him by His Highness of Udaipur. The Viceroy was pleased with best agricultural conditions in Udaipur and the reorganisation of police and military forces.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Viceroy then proceeded to say "I take this opportunity to touch upon that point but I touch upon it in general terms. For, as has been made clear by the pronouncements recently made in Parliament on behalf of His Majesty's Government and by myself on various public occasions, the adoption or the development of the particular form of constitution best suited to the needs of his people and his state is a matter primarily and essentially for the ruler himself and one the decision in regard to which must be left to his own wisdom and his own foresight. Your Highness mentioned that you had under your consideration the draft instrument of accession which has recently been communicated to you. I entirely understand your feeling that it would be premature for you to express any view on the terms of the instrument until the consideration which you are giving to that most important document has reached a further stage. I would only repeat what I think I have elsewhere made clear that the decision in this matter of such fundamental significance to the Indian States, and indeed to India as a whole, is one that has of set purpose been left to the free and unfettered, judgment of individual rulers concerned."

In conclusion, the Viceroy appreciated Udaipur's feelings of loyalty to the King-Emperor and approved of His Highness's step to adopt Maharaj Kunvar Bhagirath Singhji as heir and successor to him.

Germany Wants Her Share

She Must Live And Would Live, Declares Dr. Goebbels

BERLIN, March 5.

Germany's dissatisfaction with the distribution of world's natural wealth was stressed by Dr Goebbels opening the Leipzig Fair. Making a bitter attack on democracies Dr. Goebbels said that it was especially the size and wealth of the British Empire which had aroused his criticism.

"The British can laugh; they own an Empire and stocks of gold for foreign exchange, for Britain was not treated unfairly when the world was divided.'" Dr. Goebbels contended that Germany's economic programme was of sound common sense. Germany must live and would live.

It was impossible simply to strike off the roll of nations a country of 80 million people living in the very heart of Europe. Neither was it any good attempting to disregard to obvious condition of tension by dividing nations into haves and have-nots without any tempting to do anything to bring about a change. For that reason all attempts in the world outside to check business with Germany were foolish, not to say criminal. —Reuter.

PARIS, March 4.

The Burgos Government have asked the French Government to agree to the appointment of Senor Lequerica, Mayor of Bilbao, as the Spanish Ambassador.—Reuter.

MORE FETTERS FOR BENGAL

Sir Nazimuddin's Move To Give Wide Powers To Police

CALCUTTA, March 5.

What is regarded as a most drastic measure by which the public right of holding informal meetings is likely to be curtailed is going to be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council by Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister in the shape of a Police Act Amendment Bill which seeks to enlarge the scope of the existing Public Security Act by enabling every police official above the rank of a constable to make entrance into every house at any hour and take down notes of any meeting formal or informal.

The Bill, which will be introduced on March 8, will be stoutly opposed by the Congress Party.—United Press.

Subhas Leaves For Tripuri (Page 7)

ORISSA MINISTRY'S WIRE TO VICEROY

CUTTACK, March, 5.

It is understood that the Orissa Ministry have telegraphed to the Viceroy expressing their concern over Mahatma Gandhi's fast on the Rajkot issue and appealing to the Viceroy to intervene in the dispute with a view to bringing about a settlement.—A. P.

Six Congress Provinces Give Ultimatum To Viceroy

City Circles View With Alarm Promulgation Of Sec. 144 C.P.C.

(FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Great significance is attached in political circles here to the unexpected curtailment of the Viceroy's Rajputana tour and his sudden departure for Delhi.

It is thought likely that the Viceroy might have called for all correspondence dealing with the proposed draft settlements of Rajkot affairs, including Gandhiji's draft of November 1938, presumably for conducting an inquiry into the matter.

Six Congress Provinces have already telegraphed their ultimatum to the Viceroy and the two more Provinces, namely Assam and N. W. F. P. are stated to be keenly watching the developments. Sind Government has also shown its anxiety in the matter.

POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion, it must be admitted, has forced the Paramount Power to intervene in the matter, if importance can be attached to the unconfirmed information available here.

It will be recalled that, it was reported that a suggestion was made to the Rajkot Resident by Gandhiji to send a telegram to the Viceroy, explaining the state of affairs in Rajkot.

It is likely that the lengthy statement issued by the Advisory Council of Rajkot State is meant as a defence of the action of the State if an enquiry into the recent events is instituted by the Paramount Power.

The news of the promulgation of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Rajkot has however, caused considerable anxiety and perplexity in influential circles in the city.

WILL THAKORE BE DEPOSED?

Much importance is not attached to the suggestion made in some quarters that the Thakore Saheb should be deposed. The crisis has reached a stage, it is pointed out, where his ornate presence cannot much be attacked, and if he were deposed, his deposition may be cited as a warning to the Princely Order for Kowtowing to the Paramount Power against the interests of the State.

It is thought probable here that Gandhiji may insist upon his demands made to Thakore Saheb, soon after his arrival in Rajkot, as a condition precedent to giving up his fast.

Although grave anxiety is felt for the condition of Gandhiji in political circles here, a way out of the impasse is not easily foreseen at least for a couple of days more.

Thakore Wants 10 Days' Time

Telegram To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 5.

It is understood Mahatmaji has sent a lengthy telegram to the Viceroy, through the Agency Resident regarding atrocities by the Rajkot State and requested him to intervene immediately. It is also understood the Thakore Saheb has sent an urgent message to the Viceroy demanding ten days' notice for any action regarding Rajkot affairs.

Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and Dr. Satis Babu of Calcutta are arriving to-morrow.

The agency official Mr. Pearson having issued a notification and applied section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Rajkot Day meeting and procession were abandoned according to the advice of Mahatmaji. The Agency Resident is in communication with the Viceroy constantly. Virawala to-day interviewed the Resident.

AHMEDABAD APPEAL

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the President of the Textile Labour Association have sent telegrams to the Viceroy asking him to intervene in the Rajkot dispute and avert a national calamity.

The President of the Textile Association states:—

"Nearly 1,00,000 operatives are anxious to Gandhiji's decision. Pray intervene".

The city is observing Hartal. The mills are closed.—United Press.

Mahatma's Blood Pressure Shoots Up

SECTION 144 IN RAJKOT

Gandhiji Passes Slightly Restless Night: Advice To Kasturba

RAJKOT, March 5.

The District Magistrate of Rajkot area has issued an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. banning all meetings and processions for a period of two months.

The notification says that the order has been issued in order to prevent subversive activities in respect of the Rajkot State.

As a result of this ban the meetings and procession arranged this evening in observance of "Rajkot Day" have been abandoned.

KASTURBA AT RASHTRIYA SHALA

Mrs. Gandhi was brought in a car and was left at the Rashtriya Shala where Gandhiji is fasting. It is not known whether she has been discharged from the jail. In view of this Mahatma Gandhi has asked her to go back to her detention camp this evening.

BLOOD PRESSURE SHOOTS UP

A bulletin issued by the doctor shows that Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure has shot up from 168 to 180 and he has also lost two lbs. He is weaker and he was slightly restless last night.—A. P.

Kasturba Meets Mahatma

RAJKOT, March 5.

The Rajkot State authorities brought Mrs. Kasturba Gandhis in a car from her detention at Tramba and left her at the Rashtriya Shala, where Mahatma Gandhi is fasting. It is not however clear whether she has been released as the official who brought her to Mahatma Gandhi's place did not give any definite information

Rajkot both the State and Residency areas are observing a hartal to-day in observance of the "Rajkot Day."

Dr Miss Sushila Nayar, Dr. Variava and Dr. Thakker have issued the following bulletin.

"We examined Mahatma Gandhi to-day, the third day of the fast at 9 a.m. The heart condition continues to be the same. The blood pressure was 180-110. Last night there was some flatulence and restlessness but it subsided after some time. He slept fairly well. The general weakness is increasing. Since the commencement of the fast he has lost two lbs. in weight."

On seeing Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi being brought to the Rashtriya Shala in a State car this afternoon the Associated Press inquired of Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary, whether she had been discharged. He replied: "I am as much surprisd as you are to see Kasturba here. She does not know what has happened to her. Beyond saying that the Thakore Saheb wanted her to go to a patient and see him, the First Member said nothing to her. On Kasturba's pressing inquiry he said: "The Thakore Saheb says that you should be with Gandhiji all the time he is in Rajkot". She in reply said: "I do not know. I had reconciled myself to being in Tromba but since you ask me, I will go and inquire from Gandhiji as to what he would have me do."

"I may tell you," continued Mr Pyarelal, that Gandhiji has been asking the first member as to Mrs Kasturba's legal status. She has been described to him as a state guest. He has, therefore, been inquiring from the First Member whether the expression "State Guest" is an euphemism for "State prisoner" and if so, under what law or writing she was detained. He has been waiting for an answer. Evidently she has been sent in answer to the inquiry. Naturally it is no answer to Gandhiji's inquiry.

Mrs. Kasturba has come without her luggage. Gandhiji has decided that she should go back to Tromba and rejoin Maniben and Mridula Ben, who are also detained so far as I know under the same conditions.

Mrs. Kasturba is most anxious about them and she has no desire to be specially treated."—A.P.

MAHATMA LOOKS CHEERFUL

RAJKOT, March 5.

Mahatma Gandhi had good sleep last night. He loooked remarkably cheerful this morning and was cracking jokes with the inmates.

After morning prayers while he said lying in his bed he had the whole of the Bhagwat Geeta recited to him by Ashramites in chorus. While the Geeta was being recited he was in silent meditation.

He will be medically examined at 10 a.m. He commences his weekly silence this afternoon.—A.P.

MAHATMA NEEDS COMPLETE REST

RAJKOT, March 4.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Bombay, has examined Mahatma Gandhi this morning and a bulletin was issued under the signatures of Dr. Gilder, Dr. Sushila Nair, Gandhiji's medical attendant, and Dr. Variawa, a local doctor.

In the course of the bulletin the doctors said: "We have examined Mahatma Gandhi on his second day of fast. His blood pressure was about 170. There was no nausea but he requires complete rest and avoidance of all visits and correspondence as far as possible, looking to his old age."

Our Tabulated Adlets

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Psychologist, High Qualifications from Indian and London Universities. Specialised in mental testing from N.I.I.P. London and Vienna University. Has schemes for mental, temperamental and vocational testing in India. Smart, enthusiast and has personality. Enquire Mac., 1|5, Fern Road, Calcutta. (11448)

3. LOST & FOUND.

Lost on Saturday morning, March 4th, about 9-15 a.m. between Fazul Road, Colaba, and Bus stop, Opp. Chinese Restaurant, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, a brown paper parcel measuring about 12 x 10 x 4 inches containing important business papers of value only to owners. Substantial reward offered for return to Muller and Phipps (India) Ltd., Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. (10733)

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Wanted two experienced stenographers with good command of English for a European firm in Aden. Decent remuneration for the right man. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to G.P.O. Box No. 878, Bombay. (11459)

Wanted Distributors on fixed remuneration for Otto George VI. Fast seeling with free prize coupon. Unsold stock can be returned. P. B. 119, Cawnpore. (11440)

Wanted clerks, cashiers, managers and organisers in Bombay Presidency. Salary up to Rs. 250 according to ability. Apply at once enclosing self addressed envelope to Asiatic Bank Ltd., Karachi, (Saddar). (11458)

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Wanted.—(1) Applications are invited for a responsible post at the Head Office, Masulipatam, from persons with Actuarial and Academic qualifications and with actual working knowledge of Life Insurance Offices. Applications to reach the undersigned on or before 20-3-1939. Further particulars on application. (2) Applications are invited from persons well versed in the art of advertisement and with a sound knowledge of Money Market conditions and Investments. Salary up to Rs. 100. Applications with testimonials to reach the undersigned on or before 20-3-1939. Y. Mangayya, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Andhra Insurance Co., Ltd., Masulipatam. (10727)

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THE AKOLE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the registered office of the company at 10, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1939 at 12 Noon (S.T.).

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th March, 1939, to 4th April, 1939 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
V. J. VARDE & CO.,
Agents.
(10737)

REWARD OF RS. 25.

SITARAM, son of Narsingdas Agarwala is MISSING since February 24th from Benares. Above reward will be awarded to any one, who gives his whereabouts.

Description: Age 25, brown skin, lean, medium height, bare-footed and bare-headed, with dhoty and shirt. Deaf, dumb and weak-minded, but can read and write in Hindi. Write to CAWASJI MANCHERJI & SONS, Tribhovan Bhimji Bldg., Chhipi Chawl, Opp. Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay. (11468)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI BAYABAI and RUKHIABAI, daughters of Kazi Abdul Karim Porebundari by their guardian Aishabai, widow of Issack Abdulla and the said Aishabai and Gulam Rasool Nanumiya, Trustees of a Deed of Wakf, dated 3rd October, 1931, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Underia Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 210, 1|9 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. 7743 and New Survey No. 3972-3970 and Cadastral Survey No. 1071 of Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 344 and Street Nos. 14-18 and bounded on the East by Underia Street, on the West by Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of vendors and on the South by the property of Shaikh Hussein Porkar.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Underia Street, admeasuring 237, 4|9 square yards and bearing Collector's New Nos. 7742, 7744, 7769 and New Survey Nos. 3971, 3973 and 3974 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1070 of Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 345, 652 at 654, Street Nos. 10-12 and 15-17 and bounded on the East by Underia Street, on the West by the property of Moosaji Salley Akalji, on the North by Tank Street and on the South by private passage.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1939.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10734.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the works noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday 14th of March, 1939.

(1) Construction of 74 Rooms, W.C. and Washing Place Blocks, Paving the Open Spaces and Cement Concrete Road, etc., at Kasarwadi, near Woollen Mills, Dadar.

(2) Construction of an additional Ward for 40 patients, alterations to and an additional floor over the existing Nurses' Quarters and construction of Servants' and Sweepers' Quarters at Turner Sanatorium at Bhoiwada, Parel.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5|- for each tender copy, by the City Engineer, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1939
10732.

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MATINEE: 2 P.M.
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Watch these Columns for details of his arrival.

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—The Festival of Colours!
TO-DAY THIS WEEK
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FLOCK with your FAMILIES TO SEE this FILM of SUPREME SCREEN-ART:
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'Dushman'
(The "ENEMY")
PERFECTLY PICTURIZED
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LEELA DESAI,
NAJAM, JAGDEESH, PRITHVIRAJ
NEMO & DEOBALA
DRAWING CROWDS IN
THIRD Glorious WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m. MATINEE

India As Hastings Found It

Last Days Of Moghul Empire Revealed: Calendar Of Persian Correspondence

The tumult and glamour of the Moghul Empire fast falling to pieces and the meteoric rise of Warren Hastings in the midst of this confusion are brought vividly to the mind in the sixth volume of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, just issued by the Imperial Record Department. The series is throwing fresh light on Indian history.

The present volume deals mainly with the political and diplomatic correspondence of Warren Hastings with Indian Chiefs from 1781 to the close of his administration. The correspondents include all the Indian Courts and even beyond, for example, Johore, Tibet, Boni, etc., and the correspondence consists of 1,623 letters. The great figures who played their part in shaping the destiny of this land—the big chiefs and their worthy Lieutenants, diplomats like David Anderson, and bankers like Gopal Das Sahu and Arjunji Nathji—come to life, vigorous and vital, in these pages.

One of the most important events of 1781 was the insurrection at Benares and the passing of that province under direct British rule. Chet Singh refused to meet in full the Company's demand for extraordinary contributions to defray the cost of war in which the Company was engaged, and Hastings decided to punish him. The letters show how he set out for Benares. Chet Singh was placed under arrest but his people broke into rebellion, cut his guard to pieces and rescued him. The Raja then fled across the river to a fort called Latifgarh. He was, however, defeated and put to flight. With the fall of Latifgarh the rebellion was over. Steps were at once taken to re-establish communications and the dak system, and a general amnesty was proclaimed.

SCINDHIA'S LUCK.

Among those who had hastened to Hastings' assistance on learning of his perilous position at Benares was Nawab Asafud-Daulah who was heavily in debt to the Company. The letters deal with the treaty of Chunar, culminating in the spoliation of the Begums and the seizure of their treasure, the appointment and withdrawal of Bristow, and Hastings' visit to the grateful Nawab at Lucknow where he put the Nawab's house in order, thus ensuring large immediate payments to the Company and putting the Nawab in a position to discharge other dues in the course of a year.

A Number of letters show how Mirza Jahandar Shah, heir to the throne of Delhi, sought Hastings' assistance to free the king, Shah Alam, from the hands of his selfish ministers. Hastings received the Prince at Lucknow and was so impressed by the young man that he opened negotiations with the king, but his colleagues in the Council stood in the way and he had to give up the idea. Hastings then entrusted the task to Mahadaji Scindhia and later to Major Browne to continue the negotiations with Afrasiab Khan, the king's minister.

Meanwhile Scindhia received an invitation from Afrasiab Khan who wanted his aid to crush Muhammad Beg Hamdani, his erstwhile associate, but now a rival for supremacy at the Royal Court. As the king was then moving to Agra, Scindhia also set out in that direction. He met Afrasiab near Fatehpur when fortune placed within his grasp the ambition of his life, viz., the capture of power at the court of Delhi. Afrasiab who had risen to his high office by secretly contriving the murder of Mirza Shafi, the Chief Minister of the King was murdered by Shafi's brother who walked into his camp and engaged him in conversation while a servant plunged a dagger in the minister's heart.

PRINCE'S EFFORTS FAIL.

The Prince, Jahandar Shah, however, remained where he was. He dared not attempt any interference in the politics of the Court single-handed and therefore continued for some time fruitlessly trying to induce the British Government to assist him with an armed force.

In the South, Madras and Carnatic were in the grip of a deadly war between Haidar Ali and the English. Havoc and devastation spread to every corner. Lord Macartney, the Governor of Madras, took the view that the Supreme Council had time and again exceeded the limit of their authority by undue interference in the internal affairs of the Madras Government. He was at the same time jealous of any encroachment on his own jurisdiction. This led to orders and counter orders and an open clash between Hastings and the Governor. The letters give intimate details of the crisis and how it was affected by the incompatibilities of the two personalities.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-15 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

NEW THEATRE'S 'DUSHMAN' IN DELHI

DELHI, (By Mail).

Mr. B. N. Sircar, Mr P. N Roy, Mr. Nitin Bose, Mr. Amar Mullick, Saigal and Leela Desai came to Delhi this week to attend the charity show of their latest release "Dushman"

Leela Desai and Saigal were introduced to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow.

Their Excellencies appreciated the picture very much. Miss Desai was invited to the Viceregal Lodge on 25th February.

MEDICAL UNIT FOR JAIPUR

JAIPUR, March 4.

A medical unit consisting of a doctor and three assistants arrived here this morning from Agra 'en route' to Shekawadi District. It is understood the unit will be stationed in the district as long as the movement continues in the State for rendering medical aid to the injured.

It is understood that a batch of four women will offer 'Satyagraha' in Jaipur city to-morrow morning.—United Press.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2 P.M.
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ADHIKAR
AT
PLAZA 2ND Week

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"Reactionary, Unsuited And Disappointing"

Baroda Praja Mandal Holds Reforms Scheme Worthy Only Of Rejection

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal met here this morning to consider the Scheme of Constitutional Reforms announced by Baroda Government at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sri Sardar presiding.

Messrs. Chhotabhai Sutaria, Pranlal Munshi, Shivprasad Thakkar, Chunilal Shah, Maganbhai, Shankerbhai (from Baroda), Jagjiwandas Mehta (from Amreli), Kashibhai Patel (from Navsari) Shivabhai Patel, and Chhotubhai Patel (Mehasana) were present. The following resolution was unanimously adopted among others:

"The Working Committee of the Praja Mandal after a careful study of the scheme for Reforms announced by His Highness has been compelled to come to the conclusion that it is reactionary and unsuited to the Baroda State and disappointing. The recommendations seek to introduce a system which in British India was considered unacceptable thirty years ago.

1. The recommendations do not introduce any responsibility in the Government remote or elementary. One member of the Council not elected to the Legislature and not responsible to it might have had some meaning in British India under the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, as there an Indian was introduced for the first time to share the confidence of British members of the Council. But in a Council of an Indian State with Indian members, an additional Indian chosen by His Highness and responsible to him has no meaning in terms of constitutional progress. The dyarchical system with all its faults is a step forward towards partial responsibility and in fact laid the foundation for the present Constitution in British Indian Provinces. And its rejection can only be considered as a refusal to recognise or accede the right of the people to have any voice in the executive Government of the State

HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY.

2. The Constitution of the Dhara Sabha is highly unsatisfactory. The number of official and nominated seats (18 in a House of 55) is disproportionately high, and the special and urban constituencies between them are given 19 seats and the result of which is likely to provide the executive with a standing majority. But apart from this, the recommendations give 18 seats to rural constituencies which form 80 per cent. of the population of the State and provide 70 per cent. of the income to the State as against 9 seats to towns, 4 to commerce and industry, and 2 to Inamdars. This feature, in our opinion, will render the Dhara Sabha unfit to reflect public opinion in the State and make it reactionary in outlook

ILLUSORY POWER.

3. A careful scrutiny will further show that the power of the legislature is illusory. The legislature has no independence as it will continue to be presided over by the Dewan, the head of the executive Government. Every Bill, Resolution and interpellation will be at the mercy of the Executive for it can refuse permission to have it placed before the Dhara Sabha by resorting to Article III. The budgetary powers of the Dhara Sabha simply do not exist, because no vote will have any effect, unless Government accepts the opinion of the legislature. The Dhara Sabha has no voice, much less, any control over the standing committee; for the Chairman of such Committee, elected by a majority of members who may be nominated on such Committee by the Executive, has the right to select a member. The appointment of the Parliamentary Secretaries leaves the situation unaltered as they can only deal with the legislative work of the members of the Council.

GOOD NOT DEFINED.

4. The Working Committee of the Praja Mandal regrets to note that the goal is not defined so as even by implication to suggest the introduction of responsible Government at a future date, and the so-called substantial step is nothing but a cloak to conceal the fact that for an unlimited time to come, all executive and legislative powers will be concentrated in the Executive Council selected by and responsible to His Highness alone. The subjects of the Baroda State have in education, culture and public spirit not less advanced than those of the neighbouring British Districts and the Working Committee regrets that His Highness should have lost a great opportunity to meet the wishes of his people to have a government which should give them a progressive share in the governance of the State.

WORTHY OF REJECTION.

5. Under the circumstances the Working Committee is constrained to come to the conclusion that the proposals are illusory from the point of view of a Constitutional advance and are such as should be rejected by the people.

6. The Committee; is, however, prepared to recommend to the Praja Mandal the acceptance of the Reforms if the following proposals are accepted by His Highness' Government:—

(i) The progressive realisation of full responsible Government is adopted as the goal of reforms.

(ii) A declaration of a time limit not exceeding ten years is made at the end of which responsible Government will be conceded, subject to the prerogative of His Highness as sovereign and his right to deal with the Paramount Power.

(iii) Freedom of speech, press and association are guaranteed except where violence is preached or adopted in action.

(iv) The legislature is enlarged by giving 36 representatives to rural areas instead of 18 as at present.

(v) The Dhara Sabha is given the right to elect its own President.

(vi) Not less than half of the Executive Council consists of elected members of the Dhara Sabha appointed by His Highness, but removable by a vote of the House.

RIGHT TO DISCUSS BUDGET.

(vii) The Dhara Sabha should have the liberty to discuss the whole budget except the amount retained by His Highness for the Privy Purse, and during the interim period the Dhara Sabha is given legislative and budgetary powers over all subjects other than His Highness' Privy Purse, Relations with the Paramount Power and other States and Provinces and Army, provided however that a Bill making provision for imposing or increasing any tax, or regulating the borrowing of any money or undertaking any financial obligations or involving the expenditure from the revenue shall not be passed without the previous sanction of the Executive Council.

7. The Praja Mandal still hopes that His Highness and his advisers may yet see their way to change the proposals so as to secure an effective advance towards a popular Government.

8. If these suggestions are not accepted it may become the duty of the Praja Mandal to appeal to the public to secure their just rights by such steps as it may deem proper consistently with their principles and their loyalty to His Highness' House."

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 5.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total	Since 1st Nov	Difference to normal.
Agra	77	51	—	1.2		−0.2
Amraoti	93	68	—	0.7		−1.7
Akola	96	61	—	...		−1.8
Ahmedabad	95	63	—	0.1		−0.2
Ajmer	78	52	—	1.6		+0.5
Ahmednagar	95	60	—	...		−1.5
Bmbala	67	50	—	5.2		−1.0
Allahabaa	80	54	—	1.3		−1.7
Benares	75	59	—	30.		+1.1
Bareilly	75	52	—	1.1		−1.6
BOMBAY	86	70	—	1.1		+0.5
Bangalore	91	64	—	0.7		−3.3
Bhopal	86	54	—	0.4		—
Baroda	96	52	—	...		—
Belgaum	94	65	—	1.1		−1.1
Bahawalpore	77	47	—	0.9		−0.5
Bijapur	98	68	—	0.1		−0.5
Bellary	98	70	−2	0.1		−2.5
Bhavnagar	93	60	—	0.5		+0.1
Chittangong	89	61	—	4.6		+0.1
Calcutta	86	63	—	1.7		−0.8
Cuttack	95	71	—	1.7		−2.2
Cawnpore	81	54	—	1.3		−6.5
Calicut	91	74	—	1.5		−58.
Colombo	87	73	—	15.3		−8.6
Cheerapunji	66	48	—	4.9		−2.6
Cocanada	91	72	—	10.2		+5.3
Cochin	86	77	−2	6.7		−3.1
Dehra Dun	70	47	—	3.4		−2.6
Delhi	73	50	—	1.5		−0.9
Dehra I. Khan	68	43	—	1.4		−3.3
Darjeeling	50	39	—	0.9		−2.0
Desa	90	57	—	0.2		−0.2
Dalhousie	—	—		0.5	21.5	+4.1
Dalhousie	—	—		0.5	21.5	+4.1
Fort Sandeman	55	33	T	4.7		+2.2
Gorakhpur	78	55	—	2.4		+1.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	65	—	...		−1.8
Hyderabad (Sd)	86	61	—	0 8		+0.8
Indore	89	53	−2	...		−1.1
Jhansi	83	53	—	0.7		−0.8
Jubbulpore	87	52	—	1.8		−0.2
Jacobabad	79	51	—	1.8		+0.9
Jaipur	78	56	—	1.4		+0.2
Karwar	87	71	—	1.8		−0.4
Karachi	75	64	—	2.3		+1.2
Kodaikanal	65	50	—	19.0		+2.1
Khandwa	94	57	—	0.3		−0.9
Lucknow	79	62	—	1.0		−1.0
Lahore	67	43	T	4.0		+1.5
Lahore	67	43	—T	4.0		+1.5
Ludhiana	71	49	—	3.3		−0.9
Lyallpur	68	45	T	2.4		+1.0
Multan	71	46	—	1.6		+0.7
Mysore	92	65	—	1.0		−2.3
Madras	88	70	—	3.3		−18.5
Marmagoa	84	74	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	95	59	—	0.1		−0.9
Mussoorie	55	41	—	1.9		−0.5
Mahableshwar	86	65	—	1.3		−0.7
Murree	33	23	8.4	18.0		+7.0
Mount Abu	57	40	—	0.7		−0.2
Masulipatam	99	79	—	15.5		+8.3
Mandalay	96	62	—	4.1		+1.4
Mandalay	96	62	—	4.1		+1.5
Mangalore	95	75	—	2.1		−1.7
Mangalore	95	75	—	2.1		−1.7
Meerut	—	—	—	4.4		+1.5
Meerut	—	—	—	4.4		+1.5
Mercara	84	61	—	2.9		−1.0
Nagpur	93	59	—	0.1		−2.3
Ootacamund	75	51	—	5.0		−4.9
Patna	78	54	—	3.4		+1.8
Peshawar	53	41	0.1	6.5		+2.7
Poona	97	60	—	0.3		−1.0
Pachmarhi	81	50	—	0.6		−1.9
Port Blair	87	71	—	19.4		−2.1
Quetta	53	33	0.1	8.3		—
Ranchi	80	54	—	4.7		+1.5
Rawalpindi	56	41	T	11.9		+5.4
Rangoon	96	71	—	10.1		+6.5
Ratnagiri	85	70	—	2.9		+1.8
Rajkot	93	53	—	...		−0.4
Sialkot	63	48	T	7.4		+2.6
Srinagar	41	33	0.1	11.0		+5.1
Sholapur	98	72	—	...		−1.7
Shillong	68	41	—	4.7		+1.3
Simla	54	41	T	5.3		−2.7
Surat	98	66	—	...		−0.4
Salem	94	64	—	1.5		−3.8
Trichinopoly	97	72	—	4.5		−5.0
Trivandrum	70	11	—	6.2		−4.7
Vizagapatam	85	70	—	12.1		+6.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

60.93 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1 6-5 Co-operation for Landless Labourers (Telugu) by R Suryanarayan Rao 6-15 Purnakalakshepam 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras 1 9-30 S Hari Haran

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Orchestra 6-5 Bashir Begam 6-15 Niaz Husain Shami 6-30 For the Countryside 7-15 Bashir Begum 7-40 Airvoice Orchestra 7-45 These are too many, 4 Machines (Hindustani) by Abdul Majid Salik 8-0 Juthika Roy 8-15 Bashir Begam 8-35 Surbahar Recital by Siraj Ahmad 8-45 Kamla Jharia 9-0 Niaz Husain Shami 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Sports Causerie by P N Bhatia 10-5 Bashir Begam 10-25 Sarangi Recital by Haidar Bakhsh 10-35 Ameer Ali

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 Purbi on Shahnai 5-45 N M Joshi of Cawnpore 6-10 Gauhar Sultan 6-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 6-55 N M Joshi of Cawnpore 7-15 Bismillah & Party 7-30 Next week's programmes 7-40 Gauhar Sultan 8-0 Athens (Hindustani) by Prof Lakshmi Kant Tripathi 8-15 Ehsan Danish & Saghar Nizami 8-30 Bismillah & Party 8-55 Geets 9-50 Gauhar Sultan 10-10 N M Joshi of Cawnpore 10-25 Bismillah & Party

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 In Town To-night 8-0 Irish Rhythms 8-30 Folkestone Municipal Orchestra 9-30 News 9-50 Ballet Music 10-0 Afternoon Revue 11-0 close down

LIGHT SHOWERS IN N. W. F. P.

POONA, March 5.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards through Kashmir after causing widespread light showers along North-West Frontier and along near the Punjab hills.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Dalhousie half inch; Muree, Cherat, Parachinar quarter inch. A. P.

Hail-storm Havoc In Punjab

LAHORE, March 4.

Reports of havoc caused by hailstorms have been received from Amritsar, Hissar and Gurgaon districts.

In Amritsar district 33 villages have been affected in the Taran Taran and Amritsar tehsils to varying extents.

It is probable that only less advanced crops of wheat, senji, and shaftal may recover.

Standing and cut toria has been completely destroyed as well as all the more advanced crops.

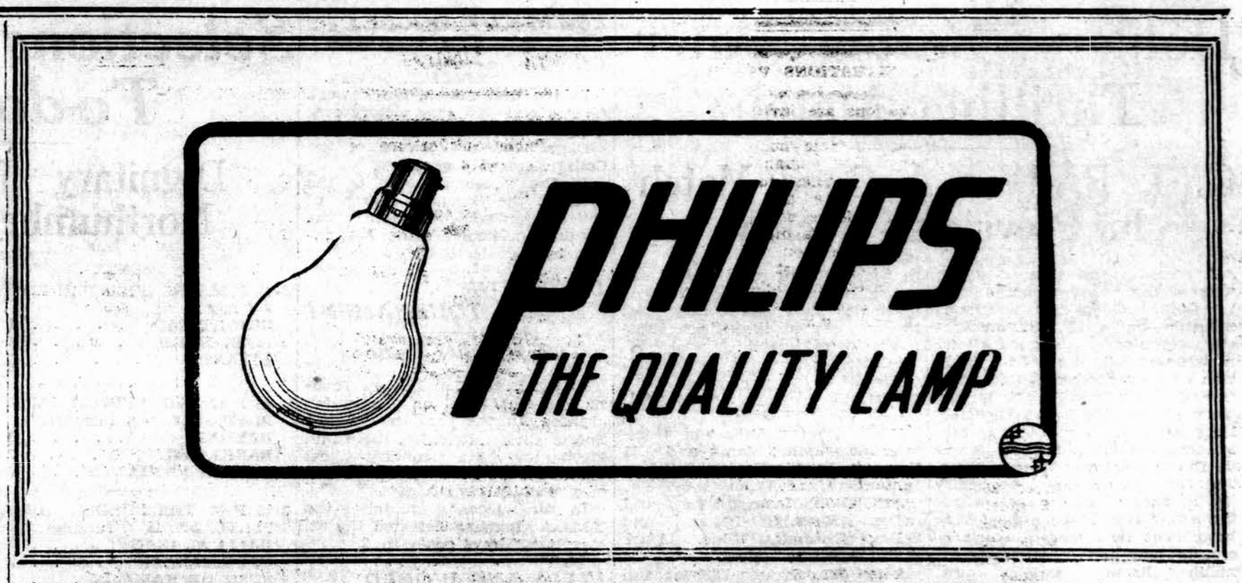
Measures for detailed local inspection have been taken in the affected districts.

In Gurgaon district the hailstorm destroyed all the crops in an area of 15 miles long by 5 or 6 miles broad to the north of the main Palwal-Hodal road towards the Jumna.

Damage to cattle, sheep and goats might have been severe, had the storm not come at night.

The loss in land revenue and "Abiana" is estimated to be about Rs. two lakhs and the damage has affected about 40,000 acres of crops.

The United Provinces Government have at the request of the Punjab Government agreed to appoint a special officer to undertake a joint inspection of canal irrigated crops damaged by hailstorm served by the Agra canal. —A. P.



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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

333.8 metres (88 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Orchestra: Deskar. 8-10 Ramzan Khan. 8-35 Mohammad Shafi. 9-10 Hirabai. 9-30 Murli ki Tan. By Indu Deh: Bhairvin. 9-40 Abdul Haq Qureshi.

12-0 noon. Records.

1-0 p.m. BBC Programme. 1-30 Songs. 6-0 News in English. 6-10 Orchestra Barwa. 6-20 Ramzan Khan 6-30 Hirabai 6-55 An instrumental duet. 7-0 Mohammad Shafi. 7-15 For villagers. 8-0 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 8-15 Ravages of disease and economic sufficiency, by K B. Dr. Mahmud. 8-30 Mohammad Shafi. 8-45 Hirabai. 9-0 Ramzan Khan. 9-45 Joint experiments, (Relayed from Calcutta. 10-0 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 10-10 Sarod Solo. 10-5 Ramzan Khan 10-30 Hirabai. 10-45 Orchestra Malkaus. 10-55 Mohammad Shafi.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

12-0 noon to 2-45 As in Delhi I

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Abdul Haq Quresh 6-25 Mohammad Shafi 6-40 Instrumental Duet 6-45 Ramzan Khan 7-15 Duets 8-0 to 10-0 as in Delhi 1 10-0 W U D Light orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 As In Delhi 1

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m Records 8-15 Mr. Brijki-Hori

12-30 p. m. AIR Quartet 12-40 V A Kagalker 1-0 Brij ki Hori (Hindustani playlet) 1-15 Eknath Hatiskar 1-24 Bansiwala 1-30 Music 3-30 Day in Maratha Fort by Prof. Potdar 3-50 Music 3-35 Art of Reading (Marathi) by K Narain Kale 4-15 For teachers only by Dr. G S Krishnayya 6-0 Nilotpala Desai and Party 6-15 Marathi Mimicry 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Ekanath Hatiskar 7-40 Sundrabai 8-0 Holikotsara (Gujarati) by Natwar Vimavala 8-15 Radha-Krishna by the A I R Artists 8-30 V A Kagalker 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Sundrabai 9-30 News in English 9-45 Joint Experiments (Relayed from Calcutta) 10-0 An Introduction 10-5 Ken Mac's Band 10-40 Symphony Concert.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,889 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1 6-30 For Children (Marathi) 7-0 Gujrati Garbas 7-10 A Vichitra Been Recital "Alap and Gat Puria Dhanasri 7-24 Bhajans in Duets 7-30 to 10-0 As in Bombay 1 10-0 V A Kagalker 10-35 Sarod Solo 10-45 Sunderabai 11-0 Epilogue

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p. m. Variety Orchestra 1-30 Beginnings of Modern Age by Buddhadev Bose, 1-45 What is News by Probodh Chatterjee 1-55 Music 2-5 Science & Scientists, 2 by Dr. R C Adhikary. 2-20 Music on Disc. 5-0 For Countryside 6-0 Serious and Light 6-30 Bhismadev Chatterjee 7-15 Md Dabir Khan 7-50 Try it! by A I R Artists 8-5 I'm Growing Old. 4 by Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, 9-10 John Phillips and his Orchestra 9-45 Joint Experiments 10-0 Bobby Cartwright 10-20 Walter Glynne.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4.840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. It might interest you 2-5 Martyrs of Science, pasteur, by a Medico 2-20 Music 4-0 (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama' 4-5 Among the Red Indians (Tamil) by Vaithyanatha Iyer 4-20 Music 5-0 Caranatic Orchestra 5-10 Shrimati S Seshamma 6-0 Venkataramana Rao 6-30 Songs from Tukaram 6-50 Salagramam (Telugu by Viswanatha Kavi Raju 7-10 Carnatic Orchestra 7-15 The Cinema (Tamil) by P S Chettiar 7-30 Shrimati T Lakshiratnammal 9-20 Surprise Item 9-35 Variety 10-0 Robert Ireland

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 as in Madras 1

(Continued in Col. 2.)

Holders Beaten After Thrilling Match

G. I. P. Win A Good Match In Provincial Hockey

A record crowd turned up to witness the meeting of the Customs—the holders of the Championship—and G.I.P. Rly. on Sunday evening and a thrilling match was witnessed The G.I.P. won as they deserved to for the run of play was in their favour. They played well, particularly their defence, in which Marsh, Bocarro, Grostate shone. Mills and de Burgh were two hard-workers. The Customs could not get going the absence of Feroze Khan being sorely felt. Pinto worked very hard but he was invariably crowded out and his efforts were nullified. Brewin was his own, cool self. The Customs gave a polished display but the speed went against them. Afzal, at centre-forward was a miserable failure. Salim was very sound and had it not been for his display holding Hakim and Ismail, the G.I.P. would have scored more often. Then there was Lynn in goal. He brought off a couple of positively brilliant saves. Abreo and Aslam were too slow as backs.

A BLANK HALF

The game started at a slow pace and the G.I.P. forced a corner and a penalty-corner in quick succession but both proved abortive. Then Bocarro missed the goal by inches, when Ismail sent in a fine centre. Lynn then brought off a brilliant save from Bocarro. Every attack of the Customs was dangerous, but Pinto was getting poor support from his forwards. His was a lone hand in the Customs attack. Sweeney was too well marked to prove dangerous He sent in a few good centres but Afzal failed to connect with them

G.I.P. SCORE

On resumption, the G.I.P. scored through Smithers, who beat Lynn with an easy shot into the corner. The Customs worked hard for the equaliser but a hard hitting G.I.P. defence kept them out. Then Hakim scored to put his side further ahead. He dribbled his way through Aslam and scooped into the goal. The Customs did not give up trying and six minutes from the end Pinto scored, pushing the ball into an empty goal, Doutre rushing out at Milne and failing to get the ball. The Customs could not get the equaliser before the final whistle so they had to own defeat. I was a good match, full of thrilling moments. The G.I.P. now meet the winners of the Kirkee Ordnance-Brijraj match.

SCORE

G.I.P. RLY.	2 goals
CUSTOMS	1 goal

TEAMS:

G.I.P.: Doutre; Mills and Grostate; de Burgh, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Ismail, Hakim, Smithers M. Bocarro and Tellis.

CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreo and Aslam; Hussain, Brewin and Salim; Sweeney, Milne, Afzal, Pinto and Jagat Singh.

UMPIRES: Cyriaco D'Souza and A. V. Rebeiro.

To-day's Match

At 4-15 P.M. (Replay) Kirkee Ordnance vs. Brijraj Young Men.

At 5-30 P.M. Kirkee United vs. Bombay City Police A.C.

A CHANGE

Owing to the victory of the G.I.P. the replay between the Ordnance and Brijraj, is fixed for to-day 4-15. The G.I.P. leave for the Inter-Rly. tournament on the night of the 8th and hence the change.

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the first match, St. Xavier's College won an easy victory over Telephone by nine goals to nil.

Oswald, centre forward of the College, scored 6 goals.

In the second match of the evening, the Second String of the Lusitanians defeated the Bombay Catholic Textile Association by 4 goals to 1.

LEWIS CUP TOURNAMENT

Two Matches Decided

In the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament at Parel on Saturday evening. In the first the Khatau Sports Club defeated the G.I.P. Mechanics by a solitary goal scored in the first half by Adams of a penalty corner.

In the second match the Y.M.C.A., Bombay defeated the St. Mary's 'C' by 4 goals to 2.

INDIA AND WORLD TABLE TENNIS

CAIRO: March 3.

India is among the 12 nations competing for the World Table Tennis Championship from March 6 to 12. The King and Queen, it is announced, will watch the finals and India's matches for the Swaythling Cup on March 7 versus Greece, France and Palestine, on March 8 against England, Rumania and Yugoslavia, and on March 9 versus Egypt, Lithuania and Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA'S TALL SCORE IN FIFTH TEST MATCH

Dalton Makes 125: Nourse Not Out For 77

DURBAN: March 4.

The second day's play in the 5th Test match, between England and South Africa, commenced to-day before 3,000 spectators in brilliant sunshine. The wicket was fast, but likely to be susceptible to spin. Hammond quickly introduced an all-spin attack. Wright came in at 4.36 and was immediately successful, bowling Mitchell off his pads, for 11. At this time Van der Byl was batting with 105.

Fast bowlers were reinstated. Farnes kicking up several times struck Van der Byl. Scoring was at a funeral pace, 17 runs being added in 60 minutes. Van der Byl was 32 minutes before scoring today.

Van der Byl was batting with 125 and Nourse with [illegible] was taken, with the total of 274 for 3.

AFTER LUNCH

The crowd had swollen to 11,000 when play was resumed. Perks, bowling with the wind, was fiery and kept very good length, and in one spell, he took two wickets, conceding just 10 runs in five overs, two of which were maidens, after lunch.

Van der Byl was clean bowled by Perks in the second over for 125 (274—4—125).

Van der Byl played a grand innings, though always on the defensive, for 438 minutes, during which he hit one six and 11 fours.

Viljoen joined Nourse, but, when four runs had been added to the total, Viljoen edged a ball off Perks, and was caught by Ames, before he could score a run. (278-5—0).

Dalton then stepped in, and the pair, with powerful driving, added 79 runs in 85 minutes. Only Verity with his very good length balls, was able to keep them in check.

At tea, the score stood at 307 for five, Nourse batting 47 and Dalton having 85.

South Africa made 423 for the loss of six wickets (Van der Byl 125, Dalton 57, Nourse, not out 77), when play was stopped owing to bad light.

UNDER OVERCAST SKY

The crowd had increased by another 1,000 when play was resumed under an overcast sky. Farnes and Perks were firing and their deliveries were losing their sting. Nourse played confidently, driving and cutting, but he took 213 minutes to gather his 50.

Dalton then gave a low catch on legside to Ames, off Farnes (368-6—67). Dalton played an aggressive innings for 103 minutes, and hit one six and three fours.

Grieveson now became associated with Nourse and they raised the score to 423, when play was stopped owing to bad light. At the close Nourse and Grieveson were batting with 77 and 26 respectively.

Nourse had now been at the wicket for 284 minutes and his score included four fours.

Grieveson is playing for the first time in the present series of Test matches, and his innings was characterised by crisp driving and hits to the leg.

Scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA: (1st Innings)	
Melville hit wicket, b Wright	78
Rowan, l.-b.-w. b Perks	33
Mitchell, b Wright	11
Van der Byl, b Perks	125
Viljoen, c Ames, b Perks	0
Dalton, c Ames, b Farnes	57
Nourse (not out)	77
Grieveson (not out)	26
Extras	16
Total (for 6 wickets)	423

—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST BENGAL LABOUR LEADER

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, rejected to-day the petition submitted on behalf of Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, M.L.A. (Labour Leader), praying for his exemption from personally appearing in a case against him under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code until March 14, in order to enable him to attend the Tripuri Session of the Congress.—United Press.

Selections For To-day's Races

Dignitary Fancied For Northumberland Plate

(By SENEX).

2-15 P.M. THE SHERIDAN PLATE —1 mile.
BRIGHT LAD 1
ROSE MARIE 2
JAYANT 3

2-45 P.M. THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE, Div. I—7 furlongs.
BAYHAS 1
BARKI BEG 2
SHALAN PASHA 3

3-15 P.M. THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE, Div. II—7 furlongs.
DALLI AL IRAQ 1
GAURISANKER 2
STAR OF KASHMIR . . . 3

3-45 P.M. THE CALCUTTA PLATE —5 furlongs.
PRINCESS ZUBEDA . . . 1
THE DUCHESS 2
BELL BOY 3

4-15 P.M. THE BASSEIN PLATE—1-1|4 miles.
GOLDEN TICKET 1
LAFTAT ALLAH 2
AL HAMIL 3

4-45 P.M. THE THIRSK PLATE, Div. II—7 furlongs.
PURSUIVANT 1
QUIDNUNC 2
RENO 3

5-15 P.M. THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE—2 miles.
DIGNITARY 1
AFFINITY 2
AUTO BUZ 3

5-45 P.M. THE HOUGHTON PLATE—1-1|4 miles.
MARK YOU 1
SHELLEY 2
RHODE STAR 3

6-15 P.M. THE THIRSK PLATE, Div. I—7 furlongs.
HAMBURGER 1
AFTALON 2
PALL MALL 3

Double:—DALLI AL IRAQ and PURSUIVANT.

Treble:—GOLDEN TICKET, DIGNITARY and MARK YOU.

Racing At Mahaluxmi

PROBABLES, WEIGHTS AND ORDER OF RUNNING FOR MONDAY NINE EVENTS

The following are the Acceptances for to-day's Races.

FIRST RACE: 2-15 p. m.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Rose Marie 9-11; Jayant 9-0; Quicksilver 8-6; Catalan 8-5; Bright Lad 8-5; Tomtit 7-7; Free step 7-4.

★ ★

SECOND RACE: 2-45 p. m.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. I. Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A reduced 7 lbs

Penalties.—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. Extra.

Shalan Pasha 8-10; Nashwan al Iraq 8-10; Barki Beg 8-10; Bayhas 8-10; Hilal al Nusser 8-10; Hakim Pasha 8-10; Al Mansoor II 8-10; Franco 8-6; Asad 8-6; Lion 8-6; Kazar 7-8; The General 8-1; Pretty Prince 7-8; Amnavar 7-8.

★ ★

THIRD RACE: 3-15 p. m.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE Div. II. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Man of War 8-12; Sheriff 8-7, Azmir 8-10; Mahrus al Iraq 8-10; Watchmaker II 8-10; Star of Kashmir 8-7; Dalli al Iraq 8-7; Zain ul Muluk 8-6; Mahmud al Iraq 8-6; Hashim 8-1; Malta 8-1; Gaurishanker 8-1; Muwafak 8-0; Khundil 7-10.

★ ★

FOURTH RACE: 3-45 p. m.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. Distance —5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300.

For Indian Horses in Class 'A' 4 years old and upwards, maidens at the time of starting. W.A. reduced 7 lbs.

Vigilant 8-10; Osman Pasha 8-8; Princess Zubeda 8-8; Bell Boy 8-2; Eager Tit 8-2; Potato Jones 8-2; The Duchess 8-2; Miss O. K. 8-2; Ranolight 8-2.

★ ★

FIFTH RACE: 4-15 p. m.

THE BASSEIN PLATE Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Firpo 9-8; Wali Hamid 7-6; Karam Allah 9-4; King of Diamonds 9-1; Tohalla 9-1; Jirnas 8-13; Al Hamil 8-10; Golden Ticket 8-10; Jahan Ara 8-6; Laftat Allah 8-6; Lookman 8-4; Saif al Nusser 8-4; Shireen 7-9; Ajwad 7-7.

★ ★

SIXTH RACE: 4-45 p. m.

THE THIRSK PLATE Div. II.—Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner Rs 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Wild Cherry 9-4; Kuidnunc 9-4, Pursuivant 9-0; Reno 8-13; Naughty Rosie 8-1; Princess Coral 8-10; Galumph II 8-9; Lucky Land 8-8; Gay Lady 8-7, Gorgus 8-4; Grecian Orb 8-0; Talkless 7-10; Not Out 7-10; Eastern Queen 7-4; Baby Boy 7-10; None So Dear 7-7; Falkland 7-4; Reliable 7-4; Fanciful 7-4

★ ★

SEVENTH RACE: 5-15 p.m.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE Distance—2 Miles.

Winner Rs. 8,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Dignitary 9-0; Mistral 8-12; Auto Buz 8-8; Rivalli 8-8; Bouldnor 8-8; Talk 8-5; Affinity 7-12; Dictator 7-12; Footaloggar 7-12.

★ ★

EIGHTH RACE: 5-45 p. m.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Rough Sea 9-4; Mark You 8-9, Bright Hope 8-11; Miss Potiphar 8-10; Meridian Boy 8-7 Rhode Star 8-7; Shelley 8-6; Bonheur 8-4; Tressex 8-0; Winning Post 7-11; Royal Task 7-9; Miss Grenville 7-8; Wait-a-Bit 7-5.

★ ★

NINTH RACE: 6-15 p. m.

THE THIRSK PLATE Div 1 Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Birthday Gift 9-2; Pompom 9-1; Acinom 8-13; Bunny Smith 8-13; Column Two 8-11; Floataloan 8-11; Pall Mall 8-11; Galahad Star 8-8; King Moab 8-7; Aftalon 8-5; Naidor 8-4; Fun of the Fayre 8-0; Hamburger 8-4; Morning Gun 8-0; Gold Gainer 7-11; Sweet Peach 7-11; Ratepayer 7-10; Red Minx 7-7; Little Audrey 7-4.

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THE "CHICAGO" (as illustrated) 8-day Time model, well-finished West End Quality brass movement, protected lever escapement fitted 11 fine jewels, compensated balance and hairspring, anti-magnetic, all axles and pinions of hardened steel cut from the solid. Close fitting case, dark walnut finish, hardwood fronts and frames screwed together.

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Lever Time Rs. 36
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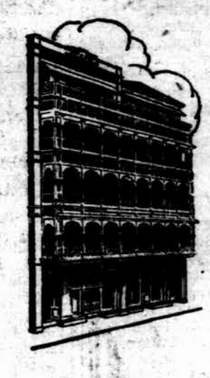

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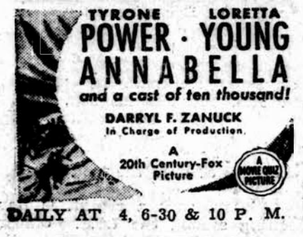

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 1, 1995
Muslim: Mohurru 14, 1358
Parsi: Meher 2, 1308
High tide: 0-05; 12-25
Low tide: 6-16; 18-23
Sunrise; 6h 55m
Sunset: 6h 46m.
Holi: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

HOLIKA UTSAV.

The Young Men's Hindu Association and Hindu Sanrakshak Mandal will celebrate the Holi Utsav to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, (Kenedy Sea Face), when there will be wrestling tournaments and mass drill. Mr. M. D. Bhat, the Municipal Commissioner, will preside.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Gokhale Education Society's Dharamsey Thackersey High School has further received the following donations towards its Silver Jubilee fund. Rs. 125 Artist V. K. Gadgil, Rs. 51 Dr. V. K. Dongre, Rs. 50 Sir S. S. Patkar and Rs. 25 Mr. P. A. Dighe.

LATE GAEKWAR.

A condolence meeting of the Maratha Community in Bombay on the sad demise of H. H. late Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad, will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. on Kamgar Maidan, Parel, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap.

B. P. UNEMPLOYED RELIEF LEAGUE.

Mr. R. K. Sharma, B.A., LL.B., the Hony. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Unemployed Relief League, Hamam Street, Fort Bombay, writes:

The above League has been established with a view to take decisive and active measures for taking up the unemployment problem.

It is intended to call for a conference of sympathisers from amongst the members of the different castes, creeds, and professions during the Swadeshi Exhibition days in Bombay. The sympathisers of the cause and unemployed educated youths are requested to lend their support to make the League a success.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL MATERNITY.

The Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and the Bombay Branch of Baby and Health Week Association will be held under the Presidentship of Lady Lumley on Saturday the 11th instant at the Sanitary Association's Hall, Princess Street, Bombay at 11-45 a.m. (S.T.)

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THEN SEE

"PARIS HONEYMOON"

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FRIDAY, 10th MARCH

(A PARAMOUNT PICTURE)

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ROYAL OPERA

HOUSE for the CINE-ELITE

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

To-day: Matinee: 1-45 p.m.

Held Over Seventh Dignity—Week

'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 8

INDIA CINE-PICTURES'

"Mother India"

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CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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"NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE"

FUN & THRILLS AT SEA!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Not Wanted on Voyage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m
EROS—"Girls' School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Dhartimata" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five" Daily at 7-15 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinees, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinees, to-day to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Zorro Rides Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinees to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Adhikar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m

Mardy Jones' Lecture

"INDIA AS FUTURE WORLD POWER."

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Mardy Jones, ex-M.P. and late Secretary, Indian Parliamentary Committee on "India as a Future World Power" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Green's Restaurant.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual athletic sports of Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College Gymkhana will be held on the Haffkine Institute ground to-day (Monday) afternoon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside and distribute prizes.

YOUNG ANDHRAS.

Under the auspices of the Young Andhra Association, there will be "Veena" concert (solo) by Mr. B. Baghyam Naidu at Rambhuvan, 772, Parsi colony, Dadar to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI AND NARIMAN LEAVE FOR TRIPURI.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. Mrs. Safia, with other lady volunteers and some members of the B.P.C.C. left for Tripuri by the Calcutta Mail on Sunday night.

A STUDY-CLASS IN HIND SWARAJ.

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in Hind Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

ADULT EDUCATION IN SUBURBS.

The first meeting of the Adult Education Committee of the B. S. D. School Board will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. in the Office of the School Board, B.S.D., Andheri, to prepare a scheme of carry on the work of Adult Education in the Bombay Suburban District.

NEW HINDUSTANI CLASSES.

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

New Hindustani classes, according to the All-India courese of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, for preparing students for the Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid examinations, are commencing at the following centres in the city and the suburbs:—

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena ,Choupati on Sundays between 8-15 and 10-30 a.m. and week days, afternoon.
(2) Bhagini Samaj, Sandhurst Road—week days, afternoon.
(3) Hind Mahila Samaj, Opera House -Week days, afternoon.
(4) Social Service League, Girgaon—Week days afternoon.
(5) Social Service League, Parel—Week days, afternoon.
(6) Social Service League, Dadar—week days, afternoon.
(7) Udyam Mandir, Kelevadi, Girgaon—Sundays, morning and week days, between 5 and 6 p.m.
(8) Kabiba. High School, Holi Chakala, Bori Bunder, on Sundays, morning time.
(9) Indian Education Society's Girls' School, near B. B. Rly., Dadar Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.
(10 Laxminagar, Khar—week days between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.
(11, Matunga, Nappoo Hall, B. I. P.) —week days 8-45 to 9-45 p.m.
(12) Ville Parle, Tilak Mandir —week days, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m., and also in the afternoon.

KOVID CLASSES:—On Saturdays and Sundays between 4 and 6 p.m., at the Gokhale Education Society School, opposite Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

URDU SCRIPT CLASS:—On Sundays, at 3-30 p.m. Gokhale Education Society's School Vithalbhai Patel Road.

SAHITYA VISHARAD Advanced Hindustani Class for Kovids, Visharads and Graduates, on Saturdays and Sundays at the Gokhale School, Girgaon.

For further and full particulars consult at the Prabhat Sabha's Office, Adenwala Mansion, Choupati, near Wilson College, or at the respective centres.

Dr. Mahanambrata Bramhachary, M.A., Ph.D., who arrives in Bombay to-day by s.s. "Victoria" was invited at the Parliament of World Religions held in Chicago in 1933 from the Mahanam Mission, Shriangan, Faridpur, Bengal. He was elected International Secretary of the World Fellowship and toured all over America and delivered a series of lectures on Hindu philosophy.

The Bengali residents of Bombay under the joint auspices of the "Bengal Club" and the "Prabashi Bangali Sangha" will meet him at the Bengal Club premises, Hospital Avenue, Sri Krishna Nivas, Parel at 6 P. M. to-day when he will deliver a lecture on Hindu Philosophy and the teachings of Shree Prabhu Jagabandhu. Mr. G. C. Mitter, will preside.

CLASSIC MUSIC AT SEVA SADAN

A private concert of classical light music was held, under the auspices of the Gayan Utejak Mandli, at the Seva Sadan Malbari Memorial Hall, on Saturday evening, in the presence of a large gathering.

The Gayan Utejak Mandal was started about eighty years ago by the late Mr. Kaikhosro N Kabraji, with the object of encouraging and popularising Indian music and restoring it to its prestine glory.

The audience was entertained with charming classical music by the members of the institution. Mrs. Sherinbai Doctor and Mrs. Freni M. Cama gave a display of their musical talent, by singing "ragas" that filled the atmosphere with harmonious melody. Among others who helped to carry out the sumptuous programme, consisting of both vocal and instrumental music, were Misses K. Adenvala, T. Bharucha L. Mehta and J. Mehta.

The function was a great success.

PARSI PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

Successful Candidates For 'D' Register

The following seventy candidates were declared as duly elected members of the Parsi Panchayat Committee of One Hundred, on behalf of the D register:—

Dastur R. E. Sanjana, Mr. N. N. Boyce, Mr. R. N. Boyce, Dastoor, K. M. Kutar, F. J. Billa, Dr. H. F. Pavri Dastoor F. N. Kutar, Mr. B. B. Lam, Ervad F. S. Masani, Mr. P. D. Marker, Mr. J. S. Chinivala, Mr. R. J. Vimadalal, A. B. Homavazir, Mr. M. P. Bharucha, Ervad D. S. Masani, Dr. N. F. Moghrelia, Ervad J. A. Bajan, Dastur M. B. Bhathena, Major S. R. Bamji, Mrs. B. L. Palamkot, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. S. F. Dhala, Mr. M. S. Banaji, Mr. F. C. Batlivala, Mr. F. K. Dadachanji, Mr. F. S. Gazdar, Mr. J. P. Katgara, Mr. S. N. Banaji, Mr. F. R. Ratnagar, Mr. C. J. Billimoria, Khan Bahadur P. D. Patel, Ervad D. F. Kutar, Khan Bahadur M. H. Dadachanji, Mr. M. S. Bhamgara, Mr. K. A. Fiter, Mrs. V. N. Khambata, Mr. A. B. Shethna, Mr. N. T. Jangalvala, Dr. M. E. Pavri, Dr. R. N. Cooper, Mrs. G. R. Bilimoria, Mr. K. B. Reporter, Mrs. A. M. Gazdar, Mrs. D. F. Patak, Mr. B. C. Bohman-Behram, Khan Bahadur S. N. Mehta, Dr. J. J. Lilaunvala, Mr. M. R. Kavarana, Mr. F. E. Bharucha, Mr. B. H. Kabir, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Mr. S. K. Wadia, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. P. D. Mahalaxmivala, Dr. M. C. Bilpodivala, Mr. B. H. Minocherhomji, Mr. R. R. Dadachanji, Ervad P. D. Dadachanji, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. J. B. Mistri, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, Mr. D. D. Romer, Sir H. M Mehta, Mr. K. N. Ranina, Ervad J. M. Billimoria, Mr. P. F. Kapadia, Mr. M. R. Patel, Ervad F. A. Bode, Mr. B. T. Ankleseria, and Mr. K. P. Wadia.

The Anjuman Party captured 48 seats, the Hama Anjuman Party secured 6 seats and the remaining 16 seats were claimed by the Reformist and the Independent Parties.

ARYA SAMAJISTS ARE COSMOPOLITANS

Dayanand's Ideals For Country's Liberation

The All-India Political Arya Conference met on Saturday evening at Choupatty under the presidentship of Mr. Uma Shankerji of the United Provinces. Pandit Vijayashanker Mulshanker Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates.

The President in his address stated that the Conference is being convened to evolve a political programme according to the ideals of Swami Dayanand the founder of Arya Samaj.

SAMAJI'S IDEALS

The Arya Samaj recognised Hindi as a National language and was in favour of Swadeshi and Temperance. Referring to the Hyderabad Satyagraha of the Arya Samajists, he stated that it was not a communal movement. He said "We are cosmopolitans and our Nationalism is a means to our Cosmopolitanism . Ours is a world movement which strives at the ideals of Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man!

In conclusion, he said, "I may point out that our programme is and will be a comprehensive one, in which men and women of Arya vart will be working for a common end."

INDEPENDENCE SUPPORTED

Advocating a net work of organisations in the country in furtherance of their aims, the president said, 'this will not mean an isolation and separation from other movements which aim at Independence of Arya Varta and we want to create solidarity and unity amongst the Hindu and Aryans.'

The gathering was addressed by Pandit Devendranath Shastri, Swami Sarvadanand.

Delegates from all over the country were present on the occasion.

UNITY OF ALL RELIGIONS

Ramkrishna Paramahamsa's Greatness

"A visionary and a saint to whom the service of humanity was the highest religion; a prophet to whom reason was the highest and hence the Godliest attribute of mankind," observed Mr. Kashmira Singh, Principal of Khalsa College, on the Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Paramahamsa, on Saturday evening, at the Young Men's Hindu Association. The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar presided.

Continuing, he sketched the life of the Paramahamsa, and said that his greatness lay in the fact that he discovered the unity of all religions and the essential characteristic of divinity in all creation. This realisation of oneness of all created things led him to the logical next step, that individual salvation could not be achieved in isolation, but was inextricably bound up with the salvation of all mankind, hence his emphasis on service as a form of worship.

PARAMAHAMSA'S TEACHINGS

The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar said that the lives of the saints, the prophets and the Mahatmas had a perennial lesson for all time. Sri Ramkrishna's emphasis on the spark of divinity in all creation, was the recognition of the higher feelings of pity, truth, non-violence, peace and others which were common to man also when man achieved these in himself. he was translated into divinity.

Sri Ramkrishna taught men to throw away vain fears, and develop mutual help and co-operation. Thus his name was on the scroll of the immortals.

E. S. PATANWALA DEAD

The death occurred at his residence in Bombay on Saturday morning of Mr. E. S. Patanwala, proprietor of the firm of perfume manufacturers in the city that bears his name. He was 53 years old.

From boyhood, Mr. Patanwala was actuated by the desire to establish a large perfumery business.

In 1910, (when he was 25 years of age) he started production of soaps and toilet preparations. He toured Europe in 1934 visiting large and small perfumery concerns in England and the Continent and studying methods that would put the production and marketing of the 178 different types of perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured by Messrs. E. S. Patanwala on a better footing.

He was ailing for the past few months and succumbed to a heart attack at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

YOU HAVE ELECTED YOUR OWN PRESIDENT

NOW ABIDE BY HIS DECISION.

LISTEN TO WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT

ORIENT FAN.

The "ORIENT FANS" supplied to the A. I. C. C. Pandal (between the 29th and 31st Oct.) worked very well and drew much public appreciation. The factory is clean and well managed. I wish the concern all success and hope that our countrymen will patronise Swadeshi 'ORIENT' fans instead of imported fans.

'Sd.) SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, CALCUTTA.

FURTHER.....

It is because of its remarkable efficiency that 'ORIENT' fans are now used by INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT in a huge quantity.

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NOT THE PICTURE OF THESE TWO LOVERS ONLY

BUT THE PICTURE OF A POPULATION!

THE HOLY GANGES ROSE IN ANGRY FLOOD, BUT THE VAST CONCOURSE OF KASHI'S CITIZENS ROSE EVEN IN GREATER ANGER——

ROSE, MOTILAL
BABA VYAS, PT. CHOWBE, USHA, CHANDANI, and a THOUSAND Others!

Directed By: CHOWDHARY

SARASWATI'S SCREEN EPIC:

IT'S TRUE CENTRAL

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY: 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

A KAPURCHAND LTD. RELEASE!

ADULT LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Call For Volunteers—Miss Gokhale's Appeal To Students

Miss Godavari Gokhale, the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Adult Education Committee in the course of an appeal says:—

That illiteracy is a heavy handicap on the progress of a nation is admitted by one and all. India cannot reach the place which she is entitled to occupy among the advanced nations of the world as an ancient home of civilisation and a great centre, from which culture radiated throughout the world, so long as the masses continue to remain illiterate. No nation, in these days, can achieve material progress and come out successful in the struggle for existence if literacy is confined to a small proportion of the population.

Illiteracy of the Indian masses will be completely liquidated in a few years if every educated person in the country takes a vow to impart literacy to at least twenty persons in the course of a year. No great sacrifice will be required to carry out this vow. For a month or two, an hour or two every day will be enough.

The Social Service League, Bombay, has undertaken, at the instance and with the co-operation of the Bombay Adult Education Committee of the Bombay Provincial Adult Education Board, to organise and Adult Literacy Campaign in Bombay City and Suburbs. An influential and representative committee has been formed for this purpose. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, is the President of this Committee.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Every literate man and woman, also every high school and college boy or girl, can help in making this campaign a success by doing such voluntary work as may be suitable to him or her.

The application forms can be had from the Secretaries, the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay, 4. They are also being supplied to different high schools and colleges and institutions.

Those who wish to volunteer their services in this campaign should enlist themselves at an early date.

SIGNS OF ILLNESS IN CHILDREN

Lack of energy and loss of interest in school and games is often noticeable in children. This worries careful parents who know a child should naturally be bright and happy.

When this is the case, look at your child's tongue. A coated tongue is a sign that the bowels are not functioning as they should. The child is in need of a gentle laxative. Being a careful parent, you will want to avoid harsh laxatives which are unsuited to a child's system.

Because of its gentle action, doctors for many years have recommended California Syrup of Figs as the ideal laxative for children. Being a pure laxative, it acts naturally; and being a liquid preparation, each dose can easily be measured to suit your child's age and condition. Children like its pleasant taste.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child." It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.

Because of its great purity California Syrup of Figs is as suitable for grown-ups as it is for children. Try it and you will agree.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1939

THE VICEROY'S DUTY

In the doctors' bulletin issued only 24 hours after Gandhiji began his fast it was stated: "The first sound of the heart has not got the same tone as when he was examined at Juhu by one of us on last Sunday. . . . Latterly, he was suffering from weakness of the heart with oedema of the feet. He was just recovering from this when the fast was undertaken. Considering his age and recent history of cardiac weakness greater care is necessary this time." The most important warning that the public should take from this bulletin is that it will be dangerous to assume, on the strength of his past experiences in fasting, that he can hold out for at least a week without serious consequences. Whatever, therefore, needs to be done to bring about a settlement must be done literally without a moment's avoidable delay.

Despicable Charge

A settlement is possible either if the Rajkot Ruler seeks it voluntarily or if he is made to do so by the Paramount Power. But the hope at first entertained that he would respond promptly and worthily to the appeal of millions to his sense of honour and justice has received a cruel blow. His Advisory Council has had the temerity to state publicly that "it is not the Thakore Saheb who has committed any breach of faith but Gandhiji himself who asked to be permitted to come to Rajkot in the guise of a peacemaker and . . . has now by presenting the Thakore Saheb with utterly impossible terms precipitated a serious crisis." The charge of breach of faith, so impudently levelled against Gandhiji who is laying down his life to prevent the Thakore from dishonouring his promise, is too mean and despicable to be seriously considered. As regards the Council's contention that the Thakore's settlement with Sardar Vallabhbhai meant that the former was free to accept or reject the latter's nonofficial nominees on the Reforms Committee, we have shown before that it is an untenable interpretation of the settlement. And in the light of the latest statement, showing that few weeks before the final settlement the vital condition about the Praja Mandal's majority in the Reforms Committee was several times accepted by the Rajkot Government, the latter's present interpretation of the final settlement seems not only untenable but positively dishonest. Altogether, the statement issued by the Government shows that there is not much hope of their seeking a settlement with Gandhiji. Nevertheless even hoping against hope, the public should keep on appealing to the Thakore to keep his word of honour without any further delay. If his conscience is not quite dead, who knows it may not be stirred by the continued ordeal of Gandhiji and the appeals of millions of his brothers and sisters?

Why Gandhiji Is Fasting

However, it will not do to rely unduly on the Thakore's voluntarily doing his duty. As it is not merely a personal question but one which even ordinarily would concern the people of the State and which, in view of Gandhiji's fast, concerns the whole country, it is the imperative duty of the Paramount Power to intervene in the matter at once and if the Ruler continues to be recalcitrant for many more hours, to compel him to honour his own solemn agreement with his people. In the last analysis the Paramount Power must accept responsibility for the misdeeds of its feudatory rulers. It has a special responsibility in the present case as some officers of the Government, especially an ex-official, Durbar Virawala, have played no small part in abetting the Thakore Saheb in violating his agreement with his people. The Thakore, from all accounts, seems to have no mind of his own and is entirely guided by Virawala. It is a scandal that this man, who holds no official position in the State and who was asked by the Resident not to enter Rajkot during the regime of Sir Patrick Cadell as Dewan, should be permitted by the same Resident to become the virtual ruler of Rajkot. The Viceroy's first duty is to end this man's authority in Rajkot, and, having done so, to see that the Thakore's agreement with Sardar Vallabhbhai is implemented. Mischievous propaganda is being carried on in certain quarters that Gandhiji is fasting in order to coerce the Ruler of Rajkot and, through him, the other Princes to introduce responsible Government in the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fast has nothing to do with the problem of Indian States. Gandhiji is fasting solely, as he has said, to see that the plighted word of a Ruler to the people is honoured and not violated. In any case, taking a realistic view of the case, the Paramount Power should realise that Gandhiji's fast vitally affects the relations between the whole country and the British Government. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad does not exaggerate the situation when he says: "If the Viceroy does not intervene immediately in this matter, it should be taken for granted that the present Parliamentary policy of the Congress will very shortly come to an end. It is sheer impossibility for the Congress Ministries to watch the present situation in Rajkot passively from where they are." The Bombay Ministers are believed to have already warned the Viceroy that, if he does not intervene soon they will all resign. And we feel sure they will be followed by all other Congress Ministers. Indeed, the situation demands from the Viceroy a satisfactory reply immediately. If such a reply is not received the Congress Ministers' resignations must follow automatically. The "Statesman" of Calcutta is reported to have urged that this "worthless ruler" of Rajkot "should not be given another twenty-four hours." But to depose him will not suffice. The paper's reported suggestion that a Council of Regency should be appointed to administer the State till a scheme of reforms is devised, if it means ignoring the agreement with Sardar Vallabhbhai, will be regarded as as dishonest a dodge to circumvent the agreement as are the attempts of the present Government.

Democracies Are Shocked!

Japan is trying to consolidate her "conquest" of North China as she did in the case of Manchukuo. This consolidation is not going to last very long for the simple reason that the Imperialist aggressor will inevitably have to surrender the "conquest" and beat a complete retreat not only from North China but quite possibly from Manchukuo too. For there can now be no doubt as to the ultimate and final outcome of the Sino-Japanese war. But in the meantime we almost feel like welcoming recent Japanese activities in connection with British and French concessions in Tientsin and the threatened restrictions on finance in North China. Finding that thier own material interests are in danger the "democracies," Britain, France and America, are growing definitely and vigorously restive! Let us hope the "pinch" will also help them to discover that they owe a democratic duty to China, the victim of Imperialist aggressor. As a matter of fact they have already begun to discover this because, as is suggested, financial circles in the democratic countries have now made the discovery that the Chinese have very much more than a "China man's chance" against the aggressor.

The Primate's Appeal

We suppose one ought to appreciate the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for assistance to Arab children as an example of Christian charity. But is it only that and nothing more? Does it not lend itself to the interpretation that it is, in another sense, also adding insult to injury? The appeal is for funds "to help thousands of Arab children whose parents have been killed or maimed in fighting or disturbances in Palestine." The process of thousands of Arab children being rendered orphans or otherwise helpless has been going on now for a number of years. But it is curious, is it not, that His Grace should discover only now the duty of Britons "to give urgently needed help to innocent children as also show that the British people are not lacking in sympathy for Arabs in Palestine?" And—one cannot help asking oneself the question—is humanitarian sympathy for innocent children intended to act as a generous substitute for justice to their parents which British Imperialism is ruthlessly denying them?

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

One's mind turns necessarily to the Municipal Corporation debate on Prohibition and some of the sweeping statements that were made by its leading members I can quite understand Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who is one of the most hit by the new budget proposals, getting a little worked up in debate. But he was hitting it a little too high when he started making sober, solid, steadfast fellow-members believe that his objection to prohibition was based on religious grounds.

* * * *

I do not know enough about my religion to say with any definite certainty whether the prophet Zoroaster regarded drink as one of the essentials of a religious ceremony. What I am content to do is to keep myself within the more important essentials of my religion which is summed up in "Good thoughts, good words, good deeds." I can assure Sir Byramjee that all those Parsis who keep themselves within these bounds need not worry about having liquor for religious ceremonies. They would make good Parsis just the same.

* * * *

All this may sound contradictory to what I had to say against the immediate enforcement of prohibition. But it is not. I am merely objecting to members of my community professing to attack prohibition on religious grounds, when all the time one knows that it is the toddy trees on their estate that they are worrying about. Attack prohibition by all means, but let us not select such feebie and putrid grounds for arguing against it. And Sir Byramjee's arguments do not become more convincing when he tells us that he has hardly had two bottles of whisky in all his life.

* * * *

Well, if in spite of what Zoroaster said, Sir Byramjee only required two bottles in his life, one would think that Sir Byramjee didn't pay sufficient attention to the requirements of his religion. And in any case one can argue from his premises that another bottle would suffice for Sir Byramjee's religious rituals and I am sure Dr. Gilder could arrange to let him have that. But one must not ruffle Sir Byramjee too much. One is always afraid he might just rush to print and write a scathing reply, which I may never be able to survive. In any case Pateti is a long way off and normally that is the only time this great *savant* of our times puts pen to paper. What a loss to contemporary English literature!

* * * *

Here is some stunning news which I think I am the first to announce. Now I am not a committee member of the Yacht Club nor do I pretend to know one, but it is strongly rumoured, shall we say, that in the agenda for the next meeting they are to discuss in a very round-about way whether the club is to be thrown open to Indians as guests or not. The resolution, I understand, is in the form of an amendment of their present rules and if carried will read that henceforward any "resident" of Bombay who is normally accepted in good society will be eligible as a guest to the Club. I also understand that this amendment will be carried. O tempora! O mores! I suppose Mr. Winston Churchill will rise to the occasion and speak of this nauseating spectacle of naked fakirs striding up the steps of the Yacht Club there to parley and negotiate with blue-blooded Englishmen. What has happened to the prestige of Britain? Lordie, lordie!

* * * *

Passing through Bombay last week was a young journalist who made quite a sensation in the Far East some time ago. His name is Gerald Samson. Two years in Japan and three in China, he has seen the Far East at its most dangerous period. He was in Japan at the time of the Tokio Military rebellion of February 1936. He was arrested by the Japanese authorities and his case was taken up by the British au-

(Continued on page 11 col. 7.)

THE LAW OF NON-VIOLENCE

A Psychological Study

By Rammanohar Lohia

Non-violence is the law of the human kingdom. But mankind is not yet human enough. It shares far too much with plants and animals. A considerable part of this common inheritance man will not and need never shed, for his rarest achievements will only be continual refinement of the healthy beast in him. But, though the loneliest and most glorious peak rests securely on a mass of earth and rock, it recedes farthest from it. A positive recession which man has yet to accomplish is from the clawing and mauling of each other and tearing to pieces on which animals and plants thrive. To be truly human, man must cease to be violent. He must not seek to injure others. When co-operative self-forgetting will have become each man's instinctive heritage, no man will do violence to any other. Then will open out to man the truly human era of cultural shades of peaceful and free action as yet unknown to him.

Wells' Dictum

With all this every sensible person, unless he is a fascist or a doubter in life, will readily agree. Mr. H. G. Wells certainly should, for he is not one of those to whom war and violence are a biological necessity or an enduring weakness of man. And yet he is reported to have told newspapermen in Bombay that nonviolence was a law of the vegetable kingdom. If this expression of views is at all to tally with the general mental makeup of Mr. Wells, it should be reshaped to mean that, even though the end of man and his ultimate law is non-violence, he is to employ violent means to achieve this ultimate end.

The law of non-violence is both an end and a means and the single concept of non-violence is composed of these two categories the non-violent end and the nonviolent means Both those who advocate the immediate application of non-violence to human affairs and those who deride such an application, should agree continually to remember that as the ultimate end non-violence is the law of the human kingdom. The controversy is only about whether non-violence is also immediately applicable to human conduct.

A Paradox

Living in a world where only armed might has the authority to mould human life, it appears reasonable to argue that violence alone can establish non-violence. The world to-day is full of rational self-contradictions and the most annoying of these is the equation of peaceful end with warlike means. It appears that non-violence as a means contradicts itself as an end and that the pursuit of immediate non-violence can only make impossible or indefinitely delay ultimate non-violence. Such a thought is not only the natural outcome of the world's faith in armed might and its continual increase; it is also a result of the effectless conduct of European pacifists,. European pacifists are hopelessly paralysed in face of Hitler's challenges; they have much to say and little to do. The forces of violence act while those of non-violence speak, and this leads to the argument that, if peace and freedom are to prevail in the world men must arm and war. The only way to ensure ultimate non-violence appears to be the way of violence itself.

Non-Violence In India

The non-violent forces in India are basically different from their European counter-parts; they are accustomed to act and with effect. They have not restricted themselves to persuading oppression out of the world nor have they set resistance at some future date as the aim of their action. They have in the last twenty years led many mass actions against many oppressive laws and practices. Success, however partial, has come to them and they have not been ineffective. Mahatma Gandhi is not the centre of a select brotherhood that seeks to change the world by changing itself but is the leader of tens of millions of men who are ready to resist oppression The milions who have followed him through ascending stages of resistance have also grown in strength of will and power of organisation. Tyranny has at the same time suffered many single defeats. In the vast numbers that it has attracted and in their continual strengthening and in the steady weakening of tyranny lies the evidence that non-violence in India is accustomed to act and effectively.

Blood of the opponent has not been demanded and, on the very few occasions that it has been spilt, the non-violent technique has censured such action and sought to overcome it. This is what has given rise to a prevalent belief that the non-violent technique makes for ineffective action; for history, they say, has been made in blood. There is somehow a barbaric impulse deep down in most of us, and that impulse has been reinforced by the human past, that, unless many shootings and killings take place and much blood is spilt on both sides, no historic change can be effected. Some minds go farther and with them impulse is reason and they start scenting for the savagery of blood if they have to draw the line between ineffective and revolutionary action On this test, Indian politics has indeed, been ineffective. Blood has been spilt, but only on one side. Tens of thousands of skulls have been broken and shirt-fronts soaked with blood and many thousands pierced by the soldier's and policeman's bullet have nurtured the earth by their blood, but all one side. Who knows if good history is not made in blood split only on one side.

Partial Success

It may be said that successes so far achieved by the non-violent method have been partial and they are no warrant for the belief that the violence of foreign rule can ever be defeated in this way. This is true. The British have not yet lost their control over India and whatever losses of authority they had to suffer were in the nature of painful but possible adjustments. Can the

(Continued on Page 10 col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

U.S.A. AND FASCISM

A capitalist democracy, the U.S.A. is certainly not a land overflowing with milk and honey. But there is no doubt that people living in America do enjoy, as President Roosevelt says in his message to Congress, benefits denied to others. But the duty of a democracy does not end with conferring internal benefits on its own citizens. Democracy must help others also. This is necessary in the interests of the U.S.A. itself. And this for the simple reason that if the old world collapses before the aggressive march of totalitarianism, the repercussions will be seriously, indeed disastrously, felt by America also.

MR. BOSE'S HEALTH.

We much regret to learn that Mr. Bose has had a somewhat severe relapse of bronchial catarrh and that in consequence he is again having high fever and is again markedly prostrated again. We agree with Gandhiji that Mr. Bose, in his present condition, should not defy medical advice but may regulate Congress proceedings from Calcutta. That in spite of his severe illness Mr. Bose should have decided to go to Tripuri almost immediately speaks for his intense sense of duty, but it also gives cause for anxiety. We trust the Reception Committee will cut out all unnecessary ceremonies and functions likely to put any heavy strain on him.

INSINUATIONS NOT WITHDRAWN.

We had no desire to refer again to the dispute with regard to the Presidential election. But Mr. Bose's deliberate repetition and defence of the insinuations he made against his "Rightist" colleagues on the Working Committee call for a few words if only in defence of the leaders concerned. His contention is that he did not make any allegation "against any particular Congress leader whether he be a member of the Working Committee or otherwise" but that he only referred to the fact that "the belief is widely held that during the coming year a compromise will be effected between the British Government and the Right wing of the Congress" and that "the prospective list of Ministers for the Federal Cabinet has been drawn up." Now Mr. Bose did not merely refer to the "wide belief," if there was any, but, instead of vindicating the prestige of the Congress leaders in general by pointing out that there was no basis for such belief, as Gandhiji has done in the case of the mischievous suggestion of Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Bose lent countenance to the "belief" by making it an argument why a Leftist and not a Rightist should be elected President, as if under a Rightist President the expected compromise would come about. Here is a clear insinuation, that the Rightist leaders were responsible for the "wide belief," and that it would be unsafe to trust the Congress into the hands of a Rightist President. His defence that he did not make such an express allegation in so many words against any particular Rightist leader is anything but convincing.

STUDY OF MILITARY SCIENCE

The demand for the inclusion of military science as a subject for the degree course in Indian Universities is of long standing. We believe that one or two universities have already incorporated this subject in their curriculum. It is gratifying to find, therefore, that the recent quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities has adopted the resolution moved by Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee of Calcutta, recommending the introduction of training in military science as a regular subject in our universities. Thanks to the policy followed by a bureaucratic Government for a century now, military science has become almost a sealed book in India. Without the active help of Government it will not be possible to impart military instruction. The University Training Corps are, no doubt, rendering some service in this connection, but more earnest and comprehensive efforts are needed to make Indian youth military-minded. It is both the privilege and duty of the young generation to be in a position to defend their country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will revise their policy and train an efficient personnel for officering the Indian army.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

Some public workers of the State of Hyderabad, now in Bombay in the course of a tour have issued a statement wherein they say: "We stand for the attainment of the maximum constitutional advance under the aegis of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and in keeping with the conditions, needs and aspirations of the people of Hyderabad. We, however, insist that the pace of constitutional advance should not be allowed to disturb communal harmony. This does not mean that constitutional progress should be retarded because of the selfish or reactionary motives of the minority communities but that they should be allowed sufficient time to shake off that fear and distrust which stands in the way of mutual adjustment." We fully endorse the observation that the pace of constitutional advance should not be allowed to disturb communal harmony and that the fear and distrust of minorities must be removed, but we trust the signatories agree that the object in view should be responsible government, which is the ideal of the whole country including the vast bulk of the people of Hyderabad; for responsible government with legitimate safeguards for all minorities will itself best ensure communal harmony. Moreover, if the State stands for maximum constitutional advance and also civil liberties, why was the local State Congress banned even before it was formally inaugurated, though it stands for responsible government under the aegis of the Nizam to be attained by non violent methods? And why is the ban still continued, though the Congress has suspended its satyagraha? As regards the Hyderabad leaders's appeal that "outsiders" should not interfere in the State, we hope that the people of the State will not need the help of their countrymen outside it in their truggle for responsible government. But if at any time and to any extent such help is found necessary it will be, as it must be, given by the Indian National Congress.

作壁上觀

WITHOUT COMMENT

I

I.

"The Thakore Saheb has betrayed his order, betrayed the Congress and last but by no means the least hopelessly misgoverned his subjects. He should not be given another 24 hours."

—"Statesman" of Calcutta.

II.

The present situation, it is clear, is the direct result of gross mismanagement of the State's administration, for which the Ruler himself and his chief adviser, Mr. Virawala, are to blame. Between them they have made a sorry muddle of the present dispute. The point is that it is doubtful whether any settlement arrived at or forced as a result of Mr. Gandhi's fast can be accepted with any assurance that it will be properly observed."

—"Evening News of India."

* * * *

Replying to that pack of "evasions and misrepresentations, the Rajkot Darbar's Communique Gandhiji describes it as an unkind cut.

It's, of course, all that and, in fact, much more. But how can the Rajkot authorities be violent and untruthful to their own characteristics?

* * * *

Criticising the "Times of India", Sardar Vallabhbhai challenges any one with a knowledge of English to say that the Rajkot notification of December 26 was capable of any other interpretation that Gandhiji's.

But there are different kinds of English, for instance, "British" English, Princely English, Anglo-Indian English and ordinary English.

The Sardar is presumably thinking of only the last.

* * * *

Opinion, says a report, is hardening among the I.C.S. officers posted in the U. P. against the proposed employment tax.

It must. These poor are already suffering a hard enough life what with exactingly long hours and miserably low wages.

* * * *

Indo-British trade negotiations are described as having reached "the last lap".

—New Delhi message.

In the process of lapping up India's rights.

* * * *

Don't Laugh, Please

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has appealed for funds for Arab children whose parents have been killed or maimed in the fighting or disturbances in Palestine.

Christian Charity or British Imperialist—er—generosity? Or perhaps both?

* * * *

"The agreed text as exhibited in the White Paper.....".

—Reuter.

"It is stated in Arab quarters that the correspondence is in no way an agreed translation.."

—Reuter.

We felicitate Reuter.

* * * *

Shanghai reports that tension has increased between British and French Concessions in Tientsin and the Japanese authorities.

How unfortunate. Nothing now remains for Britain and France but reluctantly to adopt measures to—ease the tension.

* * * *

Appropriations for Manchukuo in the Japanese Budget for the next fiscal year amount to 369 million yen as compared to 144 million yen for the current year"

—Tokyo.

What, what, what? And Why?

* * * *

"You've broken your New Year promise."

"Oh, well; I can always make another."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Age before beauty—the century plant.

Human sponges will absorb anything but water.

Talk is cheap. A man can get a shave for a quarter.

Whisky in a bottle may be a good thing, but in a bottle it's a nuisance.

The man who keeps a joint bank account with his wife is likely to find it out of joint pretty frequently.

A woman doesn't want to boss her husband, but she wants the neighbours to think she could do it if she wanted to.

Subhas Requisitions Ambulance Car

WILL REACH TRIPURI TO-DAY

Mahatma's Telegram To R. C.; Jawahar To Open Exhibition

TRIPURI: March 5.

INTIMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE THAT BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IS REACHING VISHNU DUTT NAGAR TO-MORROW BY THE BOMBAY MAIL AT 4-30 IN THE AFTERNOON. HE WILL ALIGHT AT THE MADAN MAHAL STATION.

SJT. BOSE HAS REQUISITIONED AN AMBULANCE CAR AT THE STATION.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION WILL TAKE PLACE ON MARCH 7, HIS HEALTH PERMITTING.

Mahatma's Telegram To R. C.

The following telegram was received from Mahatma Gandhi this morning by the Reception Committee:—

"Fast begun. Little hope early end. Coming to Tripuri seems impossible. Sorry.—Gandhi."

TELEGRAM TO MAHATMA.

Seth Govind Das, Chairman and Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, have sent the following telegram in reply:—

"Your telegram. We all most concerned about your health which is Nation's treasure. Our most humble prayer to God to make it possible for you to come and bless us any day of Congress session."

JAWAHAR TO OPEN EXHIBITION

The Congress Exhibition which will be opened to-morrow at 4 in the afternoon by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, marks another milestone in the development of Mahatma Gandhi's idea of rural reconstruction and promises to be unique in several aspects.

A special feature of this years Exhibition is an educational court which epitomises the Wardha Scheme of Education.

The All-India Hindustani Talimi Sangh has organised demonstrations of basic education needed for the people and are showing through illustrations and charts the progress made during the past few months in different parts of the country, namely, at Allahabad, Delhi, Kashmir and Patna, since the Wardha Scheme had been set in operation.

VIDYA MANDIR SCHEME

The Vidya Mandir Scheme is being actually demonstrated by a model Vidya Mandir Building furnished with a library, a museum and profusely illustrated charts, where the requisite number of boys are being taught by some teachers. Two stalls have been constructed with clay models demonstrating rural uplift work and the duties of Vidya Mandir teachers in respect of removal of evils and maladies of rural life.

INDUSTRIES COURT

Another attractive feature of immense educative and economic importance is the village industries court where demonstrations of spinning and weaving, process of 'gur' making, oil pressing, hand pounding of paddy, paper making, soap making, exhibits of tannery and various handicrafts are being shown. Economy of labour to provide leisure and enjoyment seems to be the main object of various improved implements of daily use for rural industries that have been specially devised. The remarkable example of such improved implements is a Magan Charkha, fitted with two spindles which has to be worked with hand and foot and which is capable of producing yarns that, according to the present scheduled rate, would yield minimum one anna per hour to the spinner.

The Khadi Bhawan, the Kalabhawan, the cattle show are the other attractions of the Exhibition.

CONGRESS GUIDE

The Tripuri Congress Guide edited by Mr. M. P. Dubey and published by the Reception Committee has come out to-day. Nicely got up, very well printed, interspersed with several pictures, it is a timely publication and contains useful information for delegates and visitors. The book is published both in Hindi and English. The price is fixed at six annas.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO SUBHAS

In the course of a statement Mahatma Gandhi says:

"I have implored Subhas Babu not to defy medical advice but humbly submit to it and regulate proceedings from Calcutta.

In my opinion the one and the only task before the Congress is to make a supreme effort to clean the Congress House of proved corruption and impurities.—United Press.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR TRIPURI

Arrives At Howrah Station In Ambulance Car

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, left by the Bombay mail this evening for Tripuri. He arrived at Howrah station in an ambulance car from his residence accompanied by Dr. Sunil Bose, his medical adviser, and several other members of his family. Mr. Bose thinks that he is quite fit to undertake the journey, but if, however, his strength fails him, he may break journey at Allahabad.

About 100 delegates also left for Tripuri by the same train, including Mr. Bipin Bihar Ganguly, President, B.P.C.C., Mr. Ashraf-uddin Ahmad Chowdhury, Secretary, B.P.C.C., Dr. Prafulla Ghosh of the All-India Village Industries Association.

Another batch of 200 delegates will travel by the special train which will run to-morrow to Madan Mahal.

TAKEN IN STRETCHER FROM HOME TO AMBULANCE CAR

CALCUTTA, March 5

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President left to-night for Tripuri by the East Indian Railway, Bombay Mail. The previous arrangement that the Congress President would halt at Allahabad was altered and he will proceed direct to Vishnudattnagar.

In response to the special request by Mr. Bose's medical advisers a vast crowd that assembled at Howrah station did not enter the station platform. Only a fair portion of them, including some A.I.C.C. members and B.P.C.C. office-bearers headed by Mr. Sarat Bose, were present near his compartment.

The crowd was orderly and all sorts of noisy demonstrations were avoided excepting a few shouts of "Vande Mataram" and "Subhas Bose-ki Jai", when the train steamed off. Several bouquets were offered to Mr. Subhas Bose by volunteers.

Mr. Subhas Bose who looked very pale and emaciated was brought down in a stretcher from his house to the ambulance car which reached the station ten minutes before the scheduled time for the train. The compartment was decorated with national flags kept ready for Mr. Bose. He is accompanied by his mother, Dr. Sunil Bose and other members of his family.—United Press.

TRIPURI NEEDS YOUR BLESSING

Subhas Bose's Assurance To Mahatma

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Replying to Mahatma Gandhi's wire requesting him not to proceed to Tripuri but regulate the proceedings of the Congress session from Calcutta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent the following wire to Mahatmaji:

Somewhat relieved at your telegram. We shall continue to feel anxious for your precious life and shall do all that is possible for us to strengthen your hands. Have already made arrangement to start for Tripuri with doctors. Feel I must shoulder the responsibility there. The Tripuri Congress needs your blessings—Subhas".—United Press.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee and others while starting by the plane 'City of Bhavnagar' to see Gandhiji at Rajkot, on Saturday.

Governing Palestine During Transition Period

New British Scheme Surprises Arab Delegates

LONDON, March 5.

It is understood that a surprise was sprung on the Arab delegates at the Conference between the British Government and the Arab Committee yesterday in the form of a proposal from the British Government for a Government for Palestine during what is known as the transition period.

It is stated on good authority that the proposal involves the division of Palestine into two or more cantons and the provision of Houses of Legislature, of which one will be a Lower House in which the Arabs and Jews would represent roughly in the present proportion of their population. The Upper Chamber would similarly be composed but it is understood that the methods of reaching decisions would differ in the two houses. In the Lower House it would be by a majority while in the Upper House, decisions would be reached by the Arabs and the Jews voting separately.

Unconfirmed reports suggest that the subjects which are regarded as of first importance by both the Arabs and the Jews such as finance, immigration, and land sales would mile originate in the Upper House while in the case of a deadlock, the right of veto would lie with the High Commissioner during the transition period, which, it is understood, would come to an end when the situation has sufficiently improved for the two sections of the population to collaborate for the welfare of Palestine.

It is believed that an alternative proposal was submitted yesterday of a unicameral instead of a bicameral legislature on the lines of the Upper House mentioned above.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS DICTATORSHIPS

Reincarnation Of Justice Of The Dark Ages

WASHINGTON, March 4.

President Roosevelt stressed the benefits enjoyed by Americans under the Democratic form of Government and compared them with those of peoples "living under a personal rule" when he addressed the Congress on the occasion of its 150th birthday.

President Roosevelt added: "The United States will give no encouragement to the belief that our processes are worn out or that we will approvingly watch a return to forms of Government which for 2,000 years have proved their tyranny and their instability alike."

President Roosevelt asserted: "There is a vast chasm between our representative democracy and those reversions to personal rule which have characterised the rest in recent years." Two major differences between these forms of Government were the democratic principle of "free choice by the body politic" and freedom guaranteed to the United States Democracy under the Bill of Rights.

He wondered whether the American people ever paused to compare "the blessed right of trial by a jury" with some processes of trial and punishment which had lately reincarnated justice of the dark ages.—Reuter.

APPROPRIATION FOR "CRITICAL ITEMS"

Roosevelt's Message To Congress

WASHINGTON: March 4.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to the Congress asking for immediate appropriation of 110 million dollars for "critical items" such as anti-aircraft guns, semi-automatic rifles, tanks and gas-masks for the army.

The President has also asked for 6,539,000 dollars to strengthen the American Coastal Defences and 7,300,000 dollars to provide training for 20,000 civilian pilots at Government's expense.

President Roosevelt stated that he would ask later for appropriation to cover the cost of building a road across the Isthmus of Panama, outside the boundaries of the Canal Zone.—Reuter's Special.

Orissa Assembly Adjourned

CUTTACK, March 5.

It is understood that the Orissa Assembly which was originally fixed to be held on March 15 will be held three or four days later so as not to cause inconvenience to members attending the All-India Congress Session.

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, left last night for Tripuri via Raipur.—A.P.

WILL VICEROY MAKE STATEMENT?

Early Developments Expected

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The news of the curtailment of the Viceroy's tour and his return to Delhi to-morrow morning though it excited great interest did not cause any great surprise in non-official circles.

Judging from the numerous messages which His Excellency has received during the last two days, not only from individuals but from some of the Provincial Governments, it is expected in Congress circles in Delhi that the Viceroy will probably make some statement, which will not only clarify the position of the Government of India as the Paramount Power, but will give helpful guidance both to Rajkot State and to Gandhiji.

No clue, however, is obtainable in official circles to give support to the eager speculation in political circles as to the developments, which are expected to follow close on the Viceroy's return.—A. P.

MAHATMA STANDS FAST CHEERFULLY

No Symptoms Of Complications

RAJKOT, March 5.

Dr. Gilder, Health Minister, Bombay, has been informed of the latest condition of Gandhiji on telephone. Excepting for an increasing weakness Gandhiji standing the fast cheerfully. So far there are no symptoms of complications.

LULLED TO SLEEP BY SONGS.

Gandhiji said his prayers again this evening lying in bed in the presence of a large gathering including Mrs. Gandhi, and later he was lulled to sleep by recitation of devotional songs by the Ashramites.—A. P.

KASTURBA RETURNS TO DETENTION CAMP

RAJKOT, March 5.

In accordance with the instructions of Gandhiji, Mrs. Gandhi after prayers returned to her detention camp at Truba, ten miles from the city.

The Rajkot authorities stated in reply to a question that they had permitted Mrs. Gandhi to stay with Gandhiji and move wherever she liked. The Durbar proposes to issue a communique on the subject to-morrow.—A. P.

SINO-SOVIET AIRMAIL

Trial Flights Between Chungking And Alamutu Arranged

CHUNGKING, March 5.

After several months of negotiations between the Chinese and Soviet Governments, it has now been definitely decided to make trial flights between Chungking and Alamutu in the Soviet territory preparatory to establishing direct airmail and passenger services between China and Russia. The air route will be divided into two sections, the first between Chungking and Hami and the second between Hami and Alamutu.—Reuter.

U. S. Ambassador To Soviet

WASHINGTON, March 5.

It is reliably learned that President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. Laurance Steinhardt, at present Ambassador of Peru as Ambassador in Moscow, which has been vacant since June, when Mr. Davies was transferred to Belgium.

The State Department announced that Mr. Claude Bowers, United States Ambassador in Spain, has been recalled for consultation.—Reuter

BIHAR PREMIER'S WARNING TO GOVERNOR

Rajkot Issue Needs Intervention Of Viceroy

PATNA, March. 5.

The Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, interviewed the Governor for half an hour this morning. It is understood the Premier discussed with His Exellency the situation created in the country as a result of Gandhiji's fast, and requested the Governor to intimate the Viceroy of the grave concern of the Government and that "it would be impossible for the Bihar Ministry to continue in office if Gandhiji's life continues to be jeopardised".

Patna is observing complete hartal to-day in connection with Rajkot situation in response to the appeal made by the Congress President and Dr. Rajendra Prasad.—A. P.

MADRAS MINISTERS FOR TRIPURI

MADRAS, March. 5.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, accompanied by Mr. S. Ramanathan and Mr. Yakub Hassan, Ministers, left this morning by Grand Trunk Express for Tripuri to attend the Congress Session. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi and Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai (Ministers), who are touring in Andhra districts, will join the Premier "en route". Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Law, also left this morning by the Bombay Express "en route" to Tripuri.

Approached by the Associated Press, the Premier declined to say anything on the present situation. It is known, however, that the Madras Ministry has taken a very serious view of the position. Informed circles are apprehensive of a grave crisis if an immediate solution is not found for the problem.

A large contingent of Congress delegates, both from the city and mofussil including Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President, of the Congress, also left by the Grand Trunk Express for Tripuri.—A. P.

Subhas's Call To Punjab Delegates

CALCUTTA: March 5.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has issued an appeal to the Punjab delegates to come to Tripuri and co-operate with him in making the Congress session a successful and memorable one.

"Due to serious and continued illness," says Mr. Bose, "I have not been able to go into the Punjab Congress election disputes. Mr. Narsingh's report has reached me, but I have not been able to read it yet. I shall certainly go into the matter fully as soon as my health permits me to do so, and give a thoroughly impartial decision.

"Meanwhile I would appeal to all Punjab delegates to come to Tripuri and co-operate with me in making the Congress session a successful and memorable one. We must have the full support of the Punjab at this critical juncture in our history."—United Press.

LONDON, March 4.

The publication of the McMahon correspondence, after more than twenty years, has not in the view of most newspaper commentators here shed any new light on the controversy to which it has sometimes been alleged to be the key.—B.O.W.

Never-Say-Die Attitude Of Dr. Negrin

Resistance To End To Continue: Decrees For Mobilisation Issued And Appointments Made

MADRID, March 5.

THE DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE RESISTANCE TO THE END IS IMPLICIT IN A DECREE ISSUED BY DR. NEGRIN ASSUMING SUPREME COMMAND OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMIES EXERCISABLE THROUGH THE CENTRAL STAFF.

DEFENCE MINISTRY DECREE.

The reorganisation of the Republican armies under the supreme command of Dr. Negrin has been ordered in a defence ministry decree signed by Dr. Negrin. The decision is regarded as indicating that the Republicans are determined on resistance to the end. The decree states that circumstances have necessitated the dissolution of the present organisation of the armies of the Centre and the South. The Corps composing them and those that may be constituted in future will be under Dr. Negrin's direct authority exercised through the General Staff.

MOBILISATION.

Other decrees provide demobilisation of men of 44 and 45 who were recently called to colours, and announce a number of new appointments, notably General Manuel Gomez to be provisionally Chief of the Staff, in addition to his post of Commander of the Land Armies in the central zone.

Dr. Negrin is broadcasting to the nation to-morrow.—Reuter.

COMMERCIAL COURT DECREE FOR FRANCO

MARSEILLES, March, 4.

A representative of General Franco's Government has obtained an order from the Commercial Court authorising him to take possession of ten ships which sought to take refuge here during the drive for Barcelona. The ships will be returned to the owners by the Nationalist Authorities.—Reuter.

NASHASHIBI'S COUSIN SHOT AT

JERUSALEM, March 4.

Adnan Nashashibi, the sixty-year-old cousin of Fakari Nashashibi, one of the delegates to the Palestine Conference in London was shot and seriously injured, while watching a football match this afternoon.

DEATH ENSUES

A later message says Adnan Nashashibi has died.

RETALIATORY ACTION AGAINST JAPAN

Britain No Longer Will Tolerate Injuries To Her Interests

LONDON, March 3.

The threatened restrictions on finance in North China are actively engaging the attention of official financial circles in London. At a joint consultation yesterday at the Foreign Office of the Treasury, Board of Trade and representatives of Far Eastern Banks, various retaliatory measures were discussed.

One section favours the banning of exports from North China to British and Colonial ports unless accompanied by a consular certificate that they are financed by British, American or French banks. Others express the opinion that any local retaliation should form part of a general scheme designed to convince the Japanese that Great Britain is no longer disposed to tolerate China-wide injuries to her interests. Bankers are inclined to believe that the proposed restrictions are bound to fail.

"You cannot sell for one shilling two pence what another man is ready to sell for eight pence," said one financier, when interviewed by "Reuter" pointing out that Chinese Guerillas notoriously shoot any Chinese found in possession of the Federated Reseve Bank Notes. Members of the House of Commons interested in the Far East are questioning the Prime Minister on Monday urging that it is time for action and protests are obviously of no avail.—Reuter.

11 SOVIET SOLDIERS KILLED

Manchukuo Frontier Post Incident

HSINKING, March 4.

Eleven Soviet soldiers were killed, according to an announcement here, in the course of two attacks on the Manchukuo frontier post, 120 miles northward of Manchouli. It is claimed there were no losses on the Manchukuo side.—Reuter.

SCHACHT TO STAGE A COME BACK

Confidential Adviser To Herr Hitler

BERLIN, March 4.

Dr. Schacht is expected to re-emerge into the limelight in the near future. His sudden return to activity is ascribed to the indisposition of Brinckmann, Vice-President of the Reichs Bank suffering from a complete nervous break-down.

Dr. Schacht was recently conducting important economic conversations with leading industrialists and exporters as a prelude to the series of over-seas visits, notably to the Balkans, including Rumania, where he will conclude negotiations already begun for the purchase of large quantities of petroleum.

Industrial circles speak of a new "Schacht Plan" which is intended to complement the Four Year Plan and will be concerned mainly with the reorganisation and regulation of export and import trade. It is also said that Dr. Schacht will henceforth occupy a special position as confidential economic adviser to Herr Hitler, similar to Herr Von Neurath as adviser on foreign relations.—Reuter.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION

PARIS, March 4.

Strong declarations against any concessions to Germany in former colonies of Cameroons and Togoland were made at a meeting called by the Committee for Defence of Cameroons. The speakers including M. Moutet, former Minister for Colonies declare that the French Cameroons and Togoland would never consent to be ruled by Nazi Racialist Germany.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY HAICHOW

TOKIO, March 4.

The Japanese military and naval forces have occupied Haichow, the Eastern terminus of Lunghai Railway, it is officially announced.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A Fly Trap

We have only to mention certain regions in Africa to bring to mind one of the deadly diseases which have long been a scourge among cattle, the sleeping sickness so long a curse upon vast areas.

As children we were familiar with stories of the dreaded tsetse fly, and we may recall how it was said that there was no remedy against the pest. In Zululand, to name one neighbourhood only, it was for ever destroying the hopes of the cattle breeder, striking down his herds by the hundred and thousand while the ruined man looked on, helpless.

Now the menace is almost wiped out in North Zululand, and a victory over the scourge may be said to have been won, or almost won, for Dr. Gillies de Kock, acting director of veterinary services in the Union of South Africa has been declaring that the fly has been practically eliminated from areas once infested by it.

Here again, science has conquered—but this time in a rather unscientific way, indeed, we may well smile when we think of the manner in which the warfare has been conducted.

The Harris tsetse fly-trap has been the weapon employed; and in appearance is more or less a dummy bullock. A triangular box with the apex downwards, it is painted to look something like a bullock. Within is a light, and the tsetse fly about to attack what it takes for a beast is attracted by the light, flies down the funnel, and finds itself in a trap from which there is no escape.

How successful this method has been is proved by some astonishing figures, for in 1931, 61 traps in one section of Umfolozi captured over 2,16,000 tsetse flies, but in 1939, 1,681 traps captured only 'three' flies.

CAUSE IS JUST AN D GREAT

Rajen Babu Supports Subhas' Appeal

Call To Face Future With Confidence And Faith

PATNA: March 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following appeal through the "United Press":—

"MAHATMA GANDHI HAS STARTED FAST AT RAJKOT FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD TILL HIS DEMAND FOR HONOURING THE AGREEMENT IS ACCEPTED BY THE THAKORE SAHEB. HE HAS ONCE AGAIN TAKEN ONE OF THOSE DECISIVE STEPS WHICH HAVE MADE HISTORY IN INDIA DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS.

Subhas Babu's Appeal

RASHTRAPATI, BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, HAS MADE AN APPEAL THAT SUNDAY, MARCH 5, SHOULD BE OBSERVED ALL OVER INDIA AS "THE RAJKOT DAY" BY PEACEFUL 'HARTAL,' PROCESSIONS AND MEETINGS RECORDING THE SYMPATHY OF THE COUNTRY WITH THE OBJECT OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST.

CALL TO BIHAR

"I have no doubt that the people of Bihar will observe the day in the way befitting the occasion. Let us remember that the celebration is associated with one of the most solemn acts and Gandhiji's life and should be observed with dignity and solemnity and in a way which will fit in with the statement, which Mahatmaji has issued.

No Coercion No Violence

There should be no coercion of any kind and no violence even in language. The cause is just and great and needs no strong words to support it. We do not know how and when the fast will end. We must prepare ourselves for the future with determination and faith."—United Press.

FORGET ALL PETTY SQUABBLES

Jawahar's Appeal To Face Perils And Dangers Around Us

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru interviewed said:

The Tripuri Congress meets under a heavy sense of oppression and problems that have been raised by the presidential election and consequent deadlock becomes secondary. Gandhiji's fast will inevitably dominate the scene and effect our decisions, not so much because it is an individual matter but because it raises big issues both in the States and in India. It is clear that the challenge which the Thakur Saheb has given by refusing to honour his pledged word and the support that he is getting from the Government of India is a matter of most vital concern to all India.

LET IT BE REALISED

It raises the whole question of Indian States and makes it of first rate importance. It forces us to consider afresh our whole attitude to the British Government. It is not merely Gandhiji who has taken up the challenge, but all India. It is time that rulers of States as well as the Government of India realised this.

COMMUNAL RIOTING

"Another matter that is of immediate concern to us is the recrudescence of communal rioting We have had more than enough of this and it will have to be put down with a strong hand. If local officials are incompetent to deal with the situation, they must go and make room for their betters. No excuse is good enough for this kind of thing and neither mischief nor incompetence can be allowed to flourish unchecked The Congress will have to face all these problems. It will not shirk them. Let every Congressman realise his responsibility and forget all petty squabbles. We must rise to the level of the occasion and face the perils and dangers that surround us with all unity and determination."—A.P.

STUDENTS' APPEAL TO VICEROY

BOMBAY, March 4.

The General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:

"Pray ask Rajkot Durbar to stand by his agreement with Sardar Patel and save the most precious life of Mahatmaji."

The General Secretary has also issued an appeal to the Student organisations all over the country to participate in the All-India Rajkot Day celebrations organised by the Congress Committees to-morrow, Sunday, March 5, in response to the appeal of the President of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

CONGRESS PARTY WARNS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, leader of the Congress Assembly Party has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India:

"The Congress Assembly Party are very profoundly concerned over Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death in Rajkot. The Party considers it its solemn duty to issue a grave warning to the British Government to think and intervene at the earliest possible moment and secure the acceptance of Mahatma Gandhi's proposal by the ruler of Rajkot and enable Gandhiji to break his fast before it becomes too late.

"The Party warns the British Government of the disastrous consequences of any delay on their part."

A meeting of the Congress Assembly Party was held this evening at the residence of Sardar Jogendrasingh, Chief Whip of the Party to consider the situation arising out of the fast by Mahatmaji. The meeting resolved to send the above resolution to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.—United Press.

"WE GO TO TRIPURI WITH EYES ON RAJKOT"

BOMBAY, March 4.

A 24 hours' ultimatum by the Congress Ministry to the British Government as the Paramount Power of the Rajkot State was suggested by Mr. M. R. Masani before his departure for Tripuri to-night.

"If the Viceroy does not intervene and make the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot," added Mr. Masani," honour his pledge by accepting Gandhiji's terms the Ministry should resign.

"One goes to Tripuri with one's eyes turned to Rajkot. The straight fight between the Indian people and the British Government has entered a more important stage with the undertaking of the fast by Mahatma Gandhi.

"The next move on our side obviously is with the Congress Ministry. It is intolerable that they should continue their function when Gandhiji's life and the future of the States' people are at stake. I am sure the Ministers themselves feel that more than others and we can all look to them for taking this step with lightning speed called for by the occasion."—United Press.

BAR ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL

RAJKOT, March 5.

The Kathiawar Bar Association has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot in consultation with Sir Patrick Cadell and other members of his Council entered into a solemn pact with the Praja Parishad representatives. The subsequent interpretation regarding the personnel of the Committee by the Thakore Saheb places the Praja Parishad in a minority and makes it a packed committee. Such interpretation is obviously repugnant to the spirit and letter of the pact with the Praja Parishad. This opinion we give as the considered judgment of lawyers with full sense of responsibility.

"The Butler Committee's findings and the recent pronouncement of the Secretary of State place the Paramount Power under an obligation to intervene and ensure a fair deal to the people of Rajkot and thereby save the life of Mahatma Gandhi, champion of the right cause."—United Press.

SOCIALISTS' EFFORTS TO AVERT SPLIT

All-India Executive Meets At Tripuri

TRIPURI, March 5.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Dr. Lohia, Dr. Z. Ahmed and other Socialists arrived here this morning. Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. M. R. Masani and Mr. Yusuf Maherally are expected to arrive this afternoon.

The Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will meet at 4 this afternoon when they will discuss the various issues before the country and decide their attitude towards them.

It is understood that they will explore all possible avenues to avoid an open split in the Congress and discuss the advisability or otherwise of forming a distinct 'Left' Bloc at this juncture.—United Press.

VICEROY CALLS FOR GANDHIJI'S ULTIMATUM

RAJKOT, March 4.

It is understood that the Viceroy from his camp at Udaipur has asked for full text of Gandhiji's ultimatum to the Thakore Saheb and the reply of the Thakore Saheb.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a letter to Khan Sahib Fateh Mohd. Khan, First Member of the State Council, probably requesting the release of all Satyagrahi prisoners since the Satyagraha has now been definitely suspended.

The authorities have still remained stiff and all emergency measures and ordinances continue.—United Press.

"New York Times'" Correspondent Visits Frontier

PESHAWAR, March 3.

Mr. Frederick-Birchell, chief correspondent of the "New York Times" who is on a short visit to India, had one hour's interview with the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, yesterday when the Waziristan situation and the tribal problem were discussed and views on the cult of non-violence were exchanged.

Mr. Birchell lunched with the Governor and visited the Khyber Pass, accompanied by two military officials.

He visited the Afridi tribal territories in the Kohat Pass and their gun factories to-day Later he took tea with the Premier.—United Press.

More Appeals To Viceroy

Indian Merchant Community Demands Intervention In Rajkot

More appeals have been sent to the Viceroy by telegram by the Indian Commercial Community seeking his immediate intervention to get right the Rajkot situation:—

From Cotton Merchants And Muccadums

Committee Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadams Association deeply moved by the news of Mahatma Gandhi commencing fast for unlimited period on Rajkot issue Committee respectfully urge His Excellency the Viceroy to intervene and get Thakoresaheb of Rajkot to fulfil his pledge Committee earnestly hope His Excellency will show same farsighted statesmanship as shown on other occasions and save the situation which otherwise is bound to have grave repercussions all over India.

From Hindustani Native Merchants

"The Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association are shocked at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death as a protest against the breach of solemn agreement made by Thakore Saheb of Rajkot. Committee request His Excellency for prompt intervention to save the grave situation and a life held so dear and precious by the country.

TO THAKORE SAHEB.

"The news of indefinite fast commenced by Mahatma Gandhiji causes great anxiety to the whole nation. The Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association request to fulfil your pledge and promise and avert terrible consequences."

From Sugar Merchants

The Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association view with alarm Mahatma Gandhi's fast as a protest against breach of the Agreement by Thakorsaheb of Rajkot. The Association request His Excellency the Viceroy to advise the Thakorsaheb to implement the solemn pact made with the people of Rajkot and further request His Excellency to inform the Thakor Saheb to remove Mr. Virawala and his satellites who, for their selfish ends, have disturbed peaceful atmosphere of Rajkot and are at the bottom of the present Rajkot troubles. The delay will paralyse the trade and the peace in the country.

From Gandhi Seva Sena

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. The Viceroy, on behalf of the Gandhi Seva Sena, by its President:—

"Women who went to jail to vindicate principle of Non-Violence appeal Your Excellency to intervene to stop sacrifice of the very spirit of Truth and Righteousness to the forces of intrigue and falsehood prevalent in States Government at present. Gandhiji, the greatest living single force standing up for human values cannot so lightly be sacrificed without sorrow and shame for all concerned in India and Great Britain."

From Women's Social Club

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy by Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, the President on behalf of the Members of the Indian Women's Unity Club.

"Earnestly appeal Your Excellency to intervene save life of the greatest emancipator of Indian Womanhood and the real friend of the dumb millions of India. If steps not taken in the Time shudder to think of the bitterness of the people against the Paramount Power and rulers of States."

VICEROY GOES ON GAME HUNT

UDAIPUR: March 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here yesterday by a special train and was accorded enthusiastic reception by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and his staff, the A.G.G. and the Resident.

To-day he went to Bagdaran for tiger hunt accompanied by his daughters and personal staff, His Highness and some of his courtiers.

His Excellency bagged a tiger measuring eight feet eight inches.

A State Banquet has been arranged for to-night and to-morrow His Excellency will go sightseeing and on the 6th will leave for Chittorgarh.—A.P.

CONGRESS "ELDERS". WIRE TO VICEROY

Plea For Intervention In Rajkot Situation

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The Congress Party in the Council of State has passed the following resolution and has sent the same to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The Congress Party in the Council of State views with grave concern the resort of Mahatma Gandhi to fast in connection with the situation in Rajkot. This Party is definitely of opinion that the Paramount Power should intervene immediately, implement the pledge of the ruler, save the situation and enable Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast.

"This Party is further of opinion that any delay on the part of the Paramount Power to take effective action is fraught with serious consequences."—A.P.

VICEROY HURRIES BACK TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy has curtailed his Rajputana tour and is arriving in Delhi at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Monday).—A.P.

"Rajkot Day" In Bhuj

BHUJ: March 5.

The Secretary, Cutch Prajakiya Parishad, wires:—

The Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad has announced to celebrate to-day as "Rajkot Day" throughout Cutch. Early in the morning a huge Prabhat Pheri paraded the streets here and national flag salutation was held. Students also held a meeting. And women will meet at 1-30 p.m. A procession and public meeting at 6 p.m. and public prayers are arranged. Bhuj is observing complete hartal.

Bhavnagar Observes Hartal

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR: March 5.

Owing to Gandhiji's fast Bhavnagar observed hartal. Railway authorities after giving oral promises to workers have, it is alleged, broken their promises. Workers are astonished at the Diwan's attitude. Praja Parishad and Naw Jawan Sabha will hold meetings to sympathise with Gandhiji's hunger-strike and protest against notices served to Messrs. Rajguru and Trivedi.

A SHORT STORY

No Powder Marks

BY JAMES FREEMAN

Inspector Bart Hodges came into the death room and found District Attorney Martin bending over the body of a girl on the floor. A guard was stationed at the door. Two uniformed men roamed about the room, prying into things like curious children.

"How does it look, Tom?" the inspector asked, pointing with a rolled-up newspaper toward the corpse.

The D. A. grunted, glanced up and got to his feet.

"This is one time I pulled a fast one on you, Bart. The girl here was murdered. There isn't a single powder mark on her face."

There was a triumphant note in the D. A.'s tone. It wasn't often he could find a flaw in the inspector's analysis of a case, a fact which was decidedly irritating at times.

Hodges nodded.

"Sounds like logical reasoning, Tom. If she'd shot herself there would have been powder marks, sure enough."

"Furthermore," the D. A. went on, striving to restrain his elation, "I've got the kid downstairs who did it. He was mad about the girl. Jealous as the devil."

"You sure work fast, Tom. Who is the kid and who was the jealous over?"

"Name of Bob Emery. And he went green every time anyone else looked at her, especially a bird named Travis. She was giving Travis a lot of time and Emery found it out, came up here to the girl's room and had it out with her. Probably the old stuff about killing her unless she would be his.

The inspector blew smoke rings at the ceiling, eyes narrowed.

"Where'd you pick this Emery kid up?"

"At his house. The gun is his. He admitted it!"

"Didn't admit killing the girl, did he?"

"Of course not. But he will after I work on him a while."

"Don't be too sure, Tom." Hodges walked over to a window and stood a moment or two in thoughtful silence. The D. A.'s methods of "working" on a victim were only too familiar to him. Usually, especially when the victim was a boy, he'd admit anything to get away.

Hodges swung around suddenly. "Listen, Tom I hate to disappoint you, but that girl killed herself!"

The D. A.'s face went purple. "Don't be a fool, inspector. If she had there would have been powder marks. You can't deny that. Besides, what was she doing with the kid's gun?"

Hodges crushed out his cigarette in an ash tray.

"Plenty. She went to the kid's room last night. She was in trouble and wanted him to marry her. He was a skunk all right. He kicked her out. She grabbed up the gun and threatened him. They struggled. The kid got hold of the gun and threw it out the window. Then he carried the girl outside and locked the door. She hunted around the house, found the gun and returned home."

"Well?" said the D. A., far from convinced

The inspector gestured again with his rolled up newspaper.

"Life didn't mean much to her after he'd thrown her out. Still she wanted revenge and she saw an excellent chance to get it. She had his gun. She shot herself and made it look like murder. She knew they'd round up the kid."

The D. A., sighed, as though in relief.

"Pretty thin, Bart. Pretty thin. If the girl had shot herself there'd have been powder marks —"

Hodges slowly unfolded the rolled-up newspaper.

"Not necessarily, Tom. Not when the girl was smart like this one."

He spread out the paper and flicked up the first few pages. The D. A., stared with a growing curiosity. A corner of an inner page showed a bullet hole, with powder marks on one side.

"Get the idea, Tom?" Hodges smiled. "She laid the paper on the table, lifted the first three pages and shot through this inner page. It prevented powder marks from showing on her forehead. The concussion of the shot jarred the first three pages back into place and the paper fell to the floor. Innocent-looking thing, isn't it—when it's folded up nice like this." He smiled again. "Sorry you couldn't pull your fast one, Tom, but I was up here this morning before the news reached your office."

(Copyright)

Cultural Autonomy Of Muslims

Ulema Demand Special Departments To Enforce Personal Laws

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The second open sitting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-I-Hind was held to-night under the presidentship of Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madani.

Resolutions condoling the death of Mustafa Kemal, Sir Mohd. Iqbal, Dr. and Begam Ansari and Maulana Shaukat Ali were moved from the chair and unanimously carried.

CULTURAL AUTONOMY.

Mufti Mohd. Naim of Ludhiana next moved a comprehensive resolution recommending the adoption as basis of Maulana Sajjad's Bill for the cultural autonomy of Muslims. The resolution stated that in view of the fact that the Personal Law of Muslims was quite distinct and also that Muslims had been recognised as a separate entity in India, a special Department be constituted in each Province for the enforcement of Personal Law of the Muslims. The resolution also demanded that such Departments should be, when constituted, under Muslim Ministers.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to investigate the points raised in the resolution and submit its report to the Working Committee of the Jamiat before May next.

Several speeches were made in support of the resolution, the speakers appealing to the various Provincial Governments to fulfil the demands made in the resolution. It was explained that the object of the resolution was to urge the establishment of departments which could competently undertake the enforcement of Personal Laws of Muslims through the institution of Qazi Courts.

JOIN CONGRESS.

The session will be continued to-morrow afternoon, when the resolution adopted by the Subjects Committee urging Muslims to unconditionally join the Congress and actively participate in its activities will be discussed. Another resolution to come up for consideration relates to the Wardha Education. It regards the scheme defective in certain respects, especially in so far as it makes no provision for religious instruction and demands modifications therein.—A.P.

PROPOSALS IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Resy. March, 3.

Hindu-Muslim unity talks that were mooted five months ago between Nawab Bahaduryar Jung and Narsingrao Asal Reddy indicated by me fell flat, though the Nizam's Government are eager to see a fruitful conclusion to these talks. Now that these talks are broken down I understand, the State authorities will rest content with their own plans of conceding political reforms to the people. Most probably the reforms might be announced after the Gandhi-Linlithgow meeting which is to take place at no distant date when many of the Prime Ministers including Sir Akbar are expected to attend. As matters stand, I learn that Mr. Narsingrao has addressed a letter to Nawab Bahaduryar Jung requesting him to leave the matter to arbitration and suggested the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. So far Nawab has not replied to Mr. Narsingrao's letter.

Arya Leader Interviewed In Jail

SHOLAPUR, March. 5.

Mr Swatantranand Swami, in charge of the Aryan headquarters here, interviewed Mahatma Narainswami, the first 'dictator' in Gulbarga jail and spent nearly two hours in the jail meeting the "Satyagraha" prisoners. The Jail Superintendent was present throughout Swami's talks with the "Satyagrahis" and also during his interview with Mahatma Narainswami.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Another Piece of Furniture Goes to Jeff's Head

By BUD FISHER

DURING THE WORLD WAR I COMMANDED THE WHOLE BOLONEY REGIMENT AND THE DRILL WAS PERFECT!
I WAS IN THE BRITISH ARMY MESELF!
WHEN I SHOUTED, "PRESENT ARMS," ALL YOU COULD HEAR WAS, SLAP, SLAP, CLICK!
SLAP!
SLAP!
CLICK!
WHEN I WAS ON PARADE AND WE PRESENTED ARMS ALL YOU COULD HEAR WAS SLAP, SLAP, JINGLE, JINGLE, JINGLE!
JINGLE, JINGLE, JINGLE? WHAT'S THE JINGLE, JINGLE, JINGLE ??
SLAP!
SLAP!
THEM'S MEDALS!
2-2

Palestine—Story Of Broken Pledges

Independence Denied To The Arabs Though Repeatedly Promised

(From A Special Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The statement submitted by the representatives of the All-India Moslem League Palestine Delegation, to the Secretary of State for India, on the eve of the Conference on Palestine, is a document of great importance. It throws new light, from an altogether unexpected angle, on the series of promises, which have been made by the British to the Arabs, which have contrived to make the post-war problem of Palestine exceedingly difficult and complex. The Balfour Declaration and the Hussein-MacMahon correspondence have held the field for a number of years.

WEIZMANN FAISAL CONCORDAT.

Dr. Weizmann, the Jewish Leader, gave to the world, about a couple of years ago, the concordat he signed with the late Emir Faisal, on Arab-Jewish relations in Mandated Palestine. The most important condition which the Emir wrote in Arabic, immediately preceding his signature was not published. The Emir had said in it that the agreement would hold good after the promises made to the Arabs regarding their freedom had been fully fulfilled. Mr. George Antonious, one of the Palestinian delegates, to the Conference, has given a literal translation of this codicil which nullifies the concordat. In his book "The Arab Movement," Mr. Antonious has brought to light another significant document containing the text of the statement made during the war, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to the seven Arab Leaders in Cairo.

ALLENBY'S DECLARATION.

The proclamation issued by Lord Allenby on his entry into Jerusalem, is another landmark in the controversy. The division of the Near East into multi-coloured sections on the map under the Sykes-Picot arrangement, and the contradictory promises forced out of Lord Balfour's unwilling hands at a time when Jewish financial resources were at among the belligerents of the disposal of the highest bid-1914-1918, are matters which the Conference will have to take into consideration.

The Moslem League Delegation has unearthed, what it calls, promises and pledges given to Indian Moslem regarding their Holy Places and the independence of the non-Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire.

Construction of State documents is as difficult a job as the construction of legal ones, but the opinion seems to be gaining strength that London, Cairo and Delhi spoke with one mind and meant the same thing when they declared for Arab independence.

The Fourteen Points of the American President and the whole trend of the League Covenant Articles regarding the liberation of nationalities under the yoke of oppressors. Christian or Moslem, lend support to the view that, on all occasions, the promises did signify by their intentions and words that, nothwithstanding diplomatic and political exigencies, they all meant what they said.

MYSTERY OF THE LETTERS.

So far the Palestine Conference has been listening to the views of each party and Mr. MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have been putting in a word of explanation here and there. The parties have not yet come to grips. It is anticipated that the Hussein-MacMahon letters, which the Palestine delegates want placed on the table, and which are now to be published as a White Paper, will form the main topic of discussion. The originals of these, which are reported to have been in duplicate, were in the Sheriff's possession when he was driven out of Mecca. He used to carry them on his person. They were with him in Cyprus. It may be that they have been lost or it is also possible that Emir Abdullah, the ruler of Trans-Jordania, who was with the Sheriff when he died, has got them. The other set is in London and must have been shown to the members of the Peel Commission, for, their report gives extracts from some of these letters. The correspondence was carried out in Arabic and the whole of it was published in that language from copies given to friends by the Sheriff and by his son Faisal. Mr. Antonious has translated them into English and published them "in extenso" for the first time in his book Their authenticity has never been questioned. For all practical purposes they are the safest and best guide.

Controversy has raged round the point whether Palestine was or was not included within the boundaries guaranteed by the Allies to the Sheriff. The Sheriff claimed, and stuck to his point up to the last that, having laid claim to all lands where Arabs lived and where their language was spoken, it was not possible for him to have left out Jerusalem and the country round about it. The details of the boundaries mentioned in his letter were actually copied from the secret document supplied to him by the Arab Revolutionary organisation which had acknowledged him as its leader and agent through whom it came to terms with England and France.

"INTENTIONS" IMMATERIAL.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the spokesman of the Jews, has told the Conference on the authority of Sir Arthur Henry Mc'Mahon, that Palestine was excluded from the guarantee given to the Sheriff. What Sir Henry actually said in the letter he wrote to "The Times" on the 23rd of July 1937, was that he did not 'intend' to include Palestine in the independent Arab area. The Arabs, on the other hand, say they are not concerned with what the representative of Great Britain 'intended.' His intentions are immaterial. What does the documents actually say? Treaties and inter-state and International documents would lose their sanctity and validity if one went behind the written word and tried to ascertain the intentions of the signatories. Sir Henry Mc'Mahon was working under an undoubted handicap. Instructions were sent to him from London by telegram or through dispatches and these, as Sir Ronald Storrs writes, were translated into Arabic, put into the approved Arabic form of diplomatic correspondence and forward to Mecca through special messengers. The contents of his letters, as well as those of later documents, to name only two the declaration to the Arab Leaders in Cairo and Allenby's Proclamation on his entry into Jerusalem, do absolve him from every responsibility, except from one when he affixed his signature to the letters to the Sheriff Publication of the original official text in the possession of the Foreign Office may help to clarify the point.

But that is not enough. If it is intended to arrive at a just and reasonable interpretation of the language of the letters exchanged. it becomes necessary to examine the text of the instructions sent to the British High Commissioner in Egypt at the time. What the public has so far seen is a bad translation into English of the Arabic text of the letters which, so far as the significant paragraphs, enunciation of policies, and declarations of binding engagements were concerned, was a translation into Arabic of the instructions received in English from London It is these that will throw considerable and helpful light on the subject although, in accordance with diplomatic practice, the original Arabic text must form the basis of the discussion.

AN AFTER-THOUGHT

The cumulative effect of the many documents, upon which the Arabs rely, and to which the Indian Delegation has now added its quota, leaves no doubt in the reader's mind that neither Sheriff Hussein nor England and France had the slightest thought of Palestine in their mind when the revolt was being engineered. The theory of its exclusion was an after-thought and the reasons for its inclusion can be found in the threatened stalemate on the Western Front about time the Sykes-Picot Agreement was signed and Baron Edmund de Rothschild received Lord Balfour's letter

The Arabs have categorically questioned the legality of the Balfour Declaration, which was made unknown to them and subsequent to the agreement with Hussein, possessing the force of a Treaty, as Mr. Lloyd George pronounced it at Paris. It is also contended that the same object contracts with two separate contracts with two seperate parties. In such cases priority must rule the decision. It is further asserted that the explanation given by Mr. Ormsby-Gore (now Lord Harlech) to the Mandates Commission, in his official capacity as Colonial Secretary, that the word "civil" in the sentence "civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities" in the Balfour Declaration in the opinion of British jurists did include the "political" rights of these communities. That being so the introduction of outsiders from all corners of the earth and especially from Eastern Europe to the tune of 430,000, possessing an outlook and speaking a language different from these very communities. and giving them a privileged position in a country, not larger than a good sized Indian district or two, with half the area covered with sand and barren. burnt rock does constitute a serious inroad into and is "prejudicial" to the rights so guaranteed to them. The Mandate in which the Declaration is embodied thus contradicts itself demonstrably and, therefore, nullifies itself.

Although the demand of the Moslem League to be represented in the Conference through its two accredited representatives Mr. A. R. Siddiqi and Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, now in London has been rejected by the Cabinet, they have rendered service to the Arab cause by opening the eyes of the English public to the increasing intensity of the feeling on this question in India.

When asked what he thought of the prospects of the Conference, Mr. Siddiqi told me "It is yet too early to express an opinion. I am however satisfied that right must triumph over might, be it force or finance It must be admitted, without hesitation, that the presence of the Arab Delegations and the moderate and methodical way in which they are going about their business appears to have made the atmosphere less poisonous."

No Recognition To Kathiawar Bar Association

BUT RAJKOT STATE WANTS ITS CO-OPERATION FOR DISPOSING OF ARREARS IN COURT!

Mr. Ramji M. Doshi, President, Kathiawar Bar Association, Rajkot, writes under date Febru r 23:—

I release the accompanying correspondence for publication in the Press. The correspondence speaks for itself and throws light on the mentality of the Rajkot State authorities.

NO RECOGNITION TO BAR ASSOCIATION

RANJIT VILAS,
RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, 22nd February 1939.

MEMO:—

Re: Application Dated 19-2-39.

Mr. Ramji M. Doshi is informed that the Rajkot Darbar do not recognise the Kathiawar Bar Association.

(Sd). FATEHMOHEMEDA.
First Member, State Council.

BAR CHIEF'S REPLY

From the President,
Kathiawar Bar Association,
RAJKOT.

To,
Khan Saheb Fateh Mahomed,
First Member, State Council,
RAJKOT.

RAJKOT C.S.,
Dated 22nd February 1939.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your memorandum of even date in reply to my letter dated 19th instant.

As regards the recognition of my Association, the question does not arise at all Because the Rajkot State had on its own initiative asked for the co-operation of my Associa ion by its letter No. 396 of 1936-37 dated 22-5-1937 and my Association had extended the same. Copies of the abovementioned letter and the reply thereto are attached herewith. In this connection, I may point out that there was also similar correspondence in 1934 but I need not refer to it in detail as the aforesaid correspondence is the latest.

I believe the above facts have not perhaps been brought to your notice.

I have the honour to be

Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant,
(Sd). R. M. DOSHI.
President, Kathiawar Bar Association.

YET THE STATE WANTS CO-OPERATION

From
Darbar Viravala, Dewan Rajkot State, Rajkot.

To,
The President, Kathiawar Bar Association, Rajkot

AMARSINGH SE RETARIAT
RAJKOT, 22nd May 1937.

Sir,

To relieve the 1st Nayadhish of the State to a certain extent of he heavy work which has gathered in his Court as a result of the growing increase in population and trade activities of Rajkot it has been decided to avail of the temporary services of an experienced practitioner, who may be prepared to dispose of 52 civil suits at a lump sum payment of Rs. 750. The suits have to be heard afresh and it is anticipated that an intelligent and hard working man is not likely to take more than six months at the maximum.

I shall be obliged if you will bring the above fact to the notice of the members of your Association. The practitioners intending to avail of this opportunity are expected to send their applications within a week on receipt of this letter to the undersigned. The man who will be selected for the post will be styled as Special 1st Nayadhish.

I have the honour to be

Sir
Your Most obedient Servant,
(Sd). ABHECHAND G. DESAI.
For Dewan. Rajkot State.
Received 23-5-37.

THE REPLY

The President, Kathiawar Bar Association Rajkot, replied to the above:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 396 dated 22nd ultimo and to say that the members of my Association have been informed about the contents thereof.

DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EYES!
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.& H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London
10 MAGNUMS 10
MAGNUMS
YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU! Notice the fine tobacc of Capstan Magnums — It's excellent colour — it's bette aroma! Compare the high standard of manufacture Agree that this is the smoke you have been looking for An English made Magnum cigarette possessing al the qualities that better blending alone can produce
WILLS'S
CAPSTAN MAGNUMS
THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.
CMS/63

Science and Industry

Scope For Manufacture Of Bicycles In India

A SUGGESTION TO NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

(BY S. V. NATHAN.)

The Bicycle, as a means of transport and of locomotion for the middle and working classes has come to stay, and until a more novel and better mechanical contrivance than the motor-cycle is devised, the demand for cycles will continue and be maintained, at least at present levels, if not increased. There is hardly a village or hamlet in India now, where some cycles at least are not found to be in use. And, it is a necessity for students, businessmen, commercial firms, etc.

The imports into India of bicycles and their accessories, during the year ended 1936-37, as per statistics furnished by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. total up to 165,390.

INCREASING DEMAND

At a recent session of the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Honourable the Minister for Industries, replying to Mr. K. V. R. Swami, M.L.A., stated that there were over 75,000 cycles known to have been licensed for use in the Madras Presidency alone. This figure does not take into account the very large number of machines which are in use in places where there are no licensing rules, and which number may safely be taken to be at least double that of the licensed machines. Taking All-India together, and taking the average life of a bicycle as five years, we might safely assume that at least Ten Lakhs of machines are in regular daily use. And still, the figures of imports show that the demand is on the increase.

As the official figures testify all these machines have had to be imported from Britain, Japan, Germany, America, etc., which means that several crores of rupees have gone out of India. The irony of all this lies in the fact that all the materials required for the manufacture of bicycles, such as steel of the best grade, steel tubes and wires, plate iron, rubber tyres and tubes etc., etc., are all available in India, and we need not go to any other country for securing supplies of these materials. The machinery for making the component parts of the bicycles and the different accessories, consist mostly of workshop machinery, and a few machines of special types, and these have to be imported from Europe.

SCOPE IN INDIA

No serious attempt seems so far to have been made in India to commence manufacture of cycles, and all that has been done to our knowledge is to import, in bulk, from Britain, America, Japan and other countries, the component parts and accessories and to have them assembled into complete units here. Such an assembly plant, on small or large scale, has been, and is still, considered in India as a "Cottage Industry."

With the advantageous position of all the requisites for the industry being available in India, it is possible to manufacture bicycles at prices far cheaper than those paid for imported machines; of course, in saying so, I do not seriously include the Japanese imports (which, as the figures show, are about 14 per cent of the total); but the time may come when as the result of fuller experience in manufacture and mass production in India, we should be able to compete even with Japanese imports, despite the facilities that the manufacturers and exporters in Japan possess in assistance from the Japanese Government in finance and manipulated Yen exchange,—an object lesson to any country which wishes to be self-sufficient. We may also be hopeful, and anticipate, the time when imports of cycles and the like would cease to be made; on the other hand, India itself might be exporting to other countries its own manufactures of special types of bicycles and accessories.

My submission to the All-India National Planning Committee, and to the Provincial Governments in India including States, is that full advantage might be taken of the present position as described above and also of the present policy of the Provincial Governments in India in assisting the formation of key industries and fostering smaller industries, to start and establish this unique and pioneer venture in India.

BAKELITE INDUSTRY

Sales Organization And Common Price To Stimulate Progress

(From A Correspondent.)

The Indian Bakelite Industry occupies an important place in the country's industries.

There are three or four Bakelite Factories in India manufacturing the articles under their own Trade names as "Mysorite and Ivorite" in Mysore, Bestolite and Bake-O-Brass in Bombay, and Indolite in Bhavnagar.

The articles are commanding the increased demand in the recent years only after long standing. This industry depends upon the consuming capacity of the Indian market. It is superfluous to state that Bombay is an important market for Bakelite articles in electrical, fancy and industrial line and the conservative estimated sales will be Rupees twenty thousand only in Bombay with ten to fifteen thousands in other parts in India and could be easily enhanced to fifty thousands per mensem.

SALES ORGANISATIONS

The most important aspect of the manufacturer is to market the production. The Bakelite articles were quite new to India in 1934 when they were commanding a price of 100 per cent more than what it would fetch at present as people preferred these to glass or porcelain and brass, etc. As there was no sales organisation for any factories in India and when there were no representatives with firm sales policy for the factories, they succumbed to the tricks of unscrupulous men and entered into cut-throat competition with each other, though they were aware of the situation and consequences. The state of affairs prevailed for some time to arrive at a successful solution after many attempts. Other mofussil factories also began to push their goods in the important centres like Bombay, Madras Calcutta and upcountry.

The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, which, is the enterprise of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, was marketing her production mostly in South India and Ceylon, began exporting to Bombay too in 1936 which still upset the market.

In the year 1938, the sales of the Bestolite, Bake-O-Brass and Government Electric Factories were affected to a considerable extent which made the manufacturers to investigate the suitable remedy for the improvement, when they thought it all the factories in India be brought together and market their produce through one source, it would solve the question of competition and run the business smoothly. Hence they met together in Bombay to discuss the views. This problem is the biggest as the opinions were differing among each other and it was like a feudal system in which fears, suspicions, and doubts dominate.

COMMON PRICE

In July 1938, they came to the final conclusion of fixing the common price for similar articles manufactured by different factories and organised a common selling

(Continued in Col. 2.-

(Continued from Col. 3.)

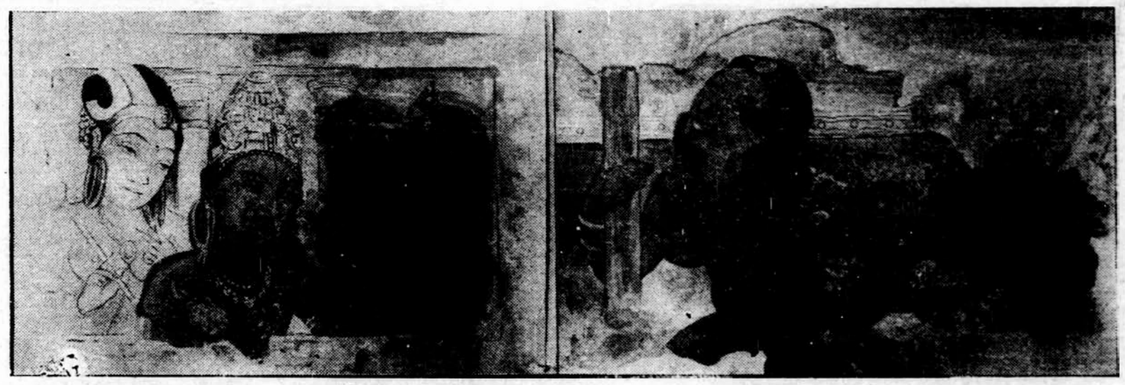
office for all the three factories under the name of "Indian Plastics Company". the central office being situated in Bombay.

This created confidence among the dealers and the manufacturers and the sales became steady. The sales were affected in the month of September, 1938. But some of the wholesalers began to non-co-operate with this Company. The sales improved in October and November and it resumed the previous sales in December and continues at its daily improvement.

The adversely affected sales in 1938 will be compensated in the current year. The production of the factories now in India justifies the self-sufficiency and has to be consumed in Home market and there is undoubtedly a bright future for this industry. The current year is to be a prosperous year and bright future for this industry is expected.

The remarkable production, maintaining of high quality, finish and suitable prices have enabled the consumers to utilise the Swadeshi goods tn place of the imported, thus encouraging the Swadeshi Industry.

The present Common Sales Organisation is a good salesman to sell and display the articles for whole India, Ceylon and Burma to convince Indian businessmen that Indian goods are far better and suitably priced enough for the purchasing capacity of the Indian market.



(Left): Detail from Palace Scene and (right) Princess (probably Parvati) and Her Companion—two ancient frescoes from Cave No. 3 at Badami, reproductions of which by Mr. Sarkis Katchadourian are now on view at the Bombay University Hall.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Paramountcy And Self-Government In Indian States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Osman Ali Khan in his letter dated 25th October 1923 addressed to Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, applying for the restoration of Berars to him, stated as follows: "I am anxious that the people of the Berars should receive into their own hands the shaping of their destinies, and for this reason I am willing to concede to them, on the restoration of the Province, a larger co-operation in the administration than at present enjoyed anywhere in British India. With this end in view. I declare that, should I succeed in the redemption of my Province, I will insert, in the Instrument of Restoration or any other State Paper that may be drawn up, definite clauses for the conferment on the Beraris of a Constitution for a responsible Government with absolute popular control. under a constitutional Governor appointed by me as my Representative. of their internal affairs and complete autonomy in administration, except in matters relating to the British Government and my Army Department."

Over fifteen years have elapsed since the letter was indited. It would be interesting to know how far the ideal of self-government outlined in the above quotation has since been given effect to by the Hyderabad State, in its territories.

The same letter throws interesting light on the relations between the British Government and Indian States. His Exalted Highness wrote, "Lord Curzon's note shows that before His Excellency entered upon the question of the Berars, he raised two extraneous issues in the presentation of which he disclosed the assertive side of his authority as Viceroy. One was the question of the confirmation of Maharajah Kishen Pershad, the new Minister, in his office. It was my father's wish to confirm the Minister, but His Highness was reminded that this was subject to His Excellency's sanction. The other question related to the designation and powers of a lent officer of the Government of India as Financial Adviser to the Hyderabad Government. In presenting his views in this connection, His Excellency went to the length of saying that if his suggestions were not given effect to, he would recall that officer, and the Viceroy further marked his insistence by declaring the confirmation of the new Minister to be dependent upon the acceptance of His Excellency's proposals regarding the lent officer."

So much for the theory that the Princes are free agents even in the appointment of their Ministers.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Plight Of Pilgrim Travellers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While touring in the special train of His Holiness Mahant Lakshman Dassji Maharaj of Dehra-Dun, the following grievances of the pilgrims were brought to my notice:—

1. At Pandharpur and Tungabhadra stations, there is a dire necessity of opening new siding lines towards the river sides for the special trains of pilgrims or excursion parties, without which they have to suffer a good deal in walking along the rails in the hot sun.

2. The Municipalities of Nasik and Tryambak have imposed a very heavy toll tax of annas four per head on pilgrims. This badly hurts their religious sentiments It must be reduced to annas two only. And the worse thing is this that they have practically done nothing out of that money for the sake of these pilgrims. They have spent a very large sum of money in building a very big and palatial office for their easy going employees, and if at all they are doing something, they are only looking to the improvement of the town and the comforts of the local people. There is a great necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the buildings and sites in the vicinity of the sacred places on the banks of the Godavari there. The sacred pools at Tryamback badly need a good drainage system; the water supply is very scarce on the route to all the Tirthas of the hills round about the Tryambak Town and the route to Brahmagiri is yet to be prepared. The local Municipality may be requested to pay their early attention towards it. The sacred pools at Gangadwar and Mulganga-Asthal of the hill there are very filthy, which creates a very bad impression in the minds of the pilgrims. The Pandas may be requested to keep them neat and clean.

3. The Pandas of Tryambakeshwar Temple lack very much in manners. They pick up quarrel with the pilgrims on even groundless matters. It seems that they are far from the light of the twentieth century and need much to be taught to enable them to move with the times.—

BRAHMACHARI CHAKRADHAR

Yours, etc.,

THE LAW OF NON-VIOLENCE

(Continued from page 6)

non-violent method go beyond achieving these adjustments and succeed in doing away with the whole system of foreign rule? History can give us no categorical answer; it can neither prove nor disprove anything. There has been no previous attempt at a non-violent revolution and we cannot draw parallels between dissimilar instances and frame conclusions. We can only measure the various possibilities.

Revolution when it is not based on the military coup of a clique or a group depends for its success on mass action. Such mass action as in the past achieved revolutionary success has in the main been composed of three factors: the will of the masses, their organisations and the use of arms at some stage or the other of the conflict. Is it possible to have a revolution without the use of arms, to rear the structure of the revolution alone on the two pillars of mass-will and mass-organisation? Such possibility is not beyond the bounds of rational contemplation.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

BLIND TEST PROVES VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW- LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

LUSTER-FOAM GIVES TEETH THE MOST MARVELLOUS LUSTER AND SPARKLE
THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE WITH LUSTER-FOAM IS THE MOST REFRESHING I EVER USED
I FAVOUR LUSTER-FOAM BECAUSE IT IS NON-IRRITATING

● Stripped of all identifying marks, the new Listerine Tooth Paste and four other brands were distributed to a large group of people for test. Against one leading brand, it was a 2 to 1 choice and a decided favorite over the other 3 as well.

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, energized by saliva, penetrates "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, fail to reach.

People who have tried the new Listerine Tooth Paste are enthusiastic in their praise. The new Luster-Foam detergent works a miracle in your mouth. Wetted with water and saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into every nook and crevice where from 70% to 90% of decay starts. It cleans teeth whiter, brighter, reduces decay to a minimum. Economical too—its detergent energy lets you use less.

YBS

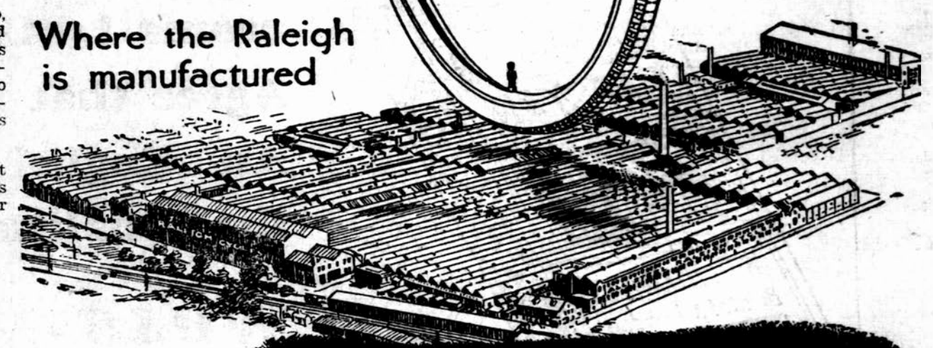
The largest Cycle Organisation in the World

The *individual* production necessary to ensure perfect design and controlled manufacture throughout is guaranteed by the immense Raleigh organisation.

Unlike many cheap bicycles, which are merely assembled from mass-produced parts of unspecified quality, every Raleigh cycle is designed and produced from start to finish in the Raleigh Factory. Each part is subjected to stringent tests for strength and wear. Every Raleigh is built to last.

Obtainable from all good Dealers everywhere.

Where the Raleigh is manufactured



RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

SO...BUY A RALEIGH!

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN NOVHA ISLAND

Kher's Tribute To Sir Mahomed Yusuf

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Seamen's Orphanage and Marine College, Novha, was held on Sunday when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, presided and distributed the prizes. Over five hundred guests were taken from Bombay to the beautiful Novha island in steamer "Laxmi" while the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Nurie and some other guests went there in a special steam launch.

The boys of the Orphanage and Marine College presented an interesting programme of recitation in Persian, Urdu, Marathi and English and of physical drill. The Principal of the institution, Mr. Siddiqui, read the report for the year which showed most satisfactory progress in all its three branches, literary, nautical and technical.

INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS.

The Hon. Mr. Kher, after distributing the prizes addressed the gathering. He said that the beautiful island and all the good work done there by Sir Mohamed Yusuf and the members of his family, reminded him of the days of Khalifa Haroun-al-Rashid and he had no doubt if any one of them had the opportunity of one day's rule over such an island he would think of doing nothing better than what Sir Mahomed Yusuf had been doing. Mr. Kher referred to the educational backwardness of India where only 9 out of every 100 males and 2.5 out of every 100 females were literate and the pace of progress hitherto was the increase of only 1 per cent. in a decade, which meant that, at that pace, it would take 900 years for the whole population to become literate. The Congress Government were dissatisfied with this pace of progress and were determined to change the policy radically and see that, as early as possible, the level of literacy and education was raised among the whole population. Therefore, while giving due attention to the needs of secondary and higher education, they were making special effort to push on primary education.

EDUCATION THROUGH DOING.

Apart from the slow pace of progress, the present system of education, Mr. Kher said, was unsatisfactory and the Congress Government were trying to prevent wastage and to follow the new slogan of "education through doing" so that a student after completing education should be able to do some useful work and earn his livelihood. He was glad to see that Sir Mahomed Yusuf had in his institution already given practical shape to the new slogan. The boys seventy-five per cent. of whom were orphans, in his institution received education entirely free without distinction of caste and creed. Having seen the excellent work of the institution he was quite sure that no one could spend his wealth in a nobler manner than that in which Sir Mahomed Yusuf had been spending it for the last twenty-eight years. Mr. Kher congratulated Sir Mahomed Yusuf and trusted that he would long be spared to carry on his great service to the country.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Kher the gathering dispersed.

BOMBAY RADIO STATION

Plea For Its Control By Local Government

The Radio listeners of Bombay met under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on Sunday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, to protest against the attitude of the authorities of the Bombay Radio Station, who despite repeated appeals have ignored their grievances.

Three resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting. One of them demanded the replacement of Hindustani by Gujerati and Marathi for its broadcasts at the Bombay Station. The second resolution pleaded for control of the Bombay Government over the Bombay Station to ensure for it "an individuality" and the third demanded manufacture of cheap and durable radio set in India.

Among the speakers were Prof. R. D. Karve, Mr. B. V. Varerkar, V. M. Deshmukh, R. K. Kelkar, R. Thakkar and G. M. Vaidya.

"VIR BHARAT CASE"

Punjab Govt. To Go To Privy Council

LAHORE, March 4.

The Punjab Government is filing an appeal in the Privy Council against the judgment delivered by the High Court setting aside the Government's order forfeiting the security deposit of Rs. 1,000 of the Nami Press, where "Vir Bharat," an Urdu daily, is printed.

It will be recalled that the Government, in April last, ordered forfeiture of the security deposited of Rs. 3,000 of "Vir Bharat," and Rs. 1,000 of the "Nami Press" where the paper is printed, for the publication of an article regarding a riot at Hissar. A special bench of the High Court set aside the forfeiture order against the Press. In this connection, special leave for appeal in the Privy Council is being sought by the Provincial Government.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS TO MEET TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, and other Congress Socialists of Bengal will meet at Tripuri on March 6, to consider the main resolutions to be placed before the Tripuri Congress. Mr. Jaiprakash has also requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to attend the meeting.—United Press.

JAIPUR MEETING ENDS IN FIASCO

JAIPUR, March, 4.

Confusion and uproar prevailed at a meeting held here this evening when Bhai Parmanand made an attempt to address a gathering. The crowd listened to him patiently as long as the speaker exhorted the Hindus to organise themselves but when he began a tirade against the Congress, the gathering resented his remarks and made it impossible for him to proceed further.

The meeting ended in fiasco and the gathering dispersed amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Hindu-Muslim Zindabad".

It is understood that Bhai Parmanand has come on a visit to Jaipur on an invitation from the authorities.—United Press.

NO OPTION LEFT TO VICEROY

Indian Chambers Federation's Plea About Rajkot

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has sent the following telegram to H. E. The Crown Representative in India:

"Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry view with deep anxiety Mahatma Gandhi's resort to fast on the issue between people and ruler of Rajkot. The correspondence published this morning convinces the Committee that there should at this stage be no option left to the Paramount Power but to intervene forthwith in order to avoid what may be catastrophic result of the obstinate attitude of the ruler of Rajkot, based on advice of parties reputed to be both irresponsible and bereft of all sense of constitutional administration of a State.

The Committee earnestly solicit effective action by H. E. Crown Representative without delay.—A. P.

FRENCH AID TO REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, March 4.

A resolution assuring His Majesty's Government in any measures taken to aid France in dealing with the thousands of refugees pouring into France, was adopted by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The following is the resolution:—

"In view of the tragic plight of the many thousands of refugees now pouring into France from Spain, and of the immense financial burden thus imposed upon France, the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union wishes to assure H. M. Government of their support in any measures (including the immediate provision of supplies and personnel), which they may take to associate themselves with France in this work of human charity beyond the contribution of £40,000 already made which, while welcome as an indication of our willingness to co-operate, can hardly be called an adequate contribution to so great an emergency."—A.P.

MORE APPEALS TO VICEROY

More telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy by Commercial Associations for prompt intervention in Rajkot affairs and for saving a situation which is fraught with grave consequences.

FROM EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

"Board East India Cotton Association, Limited are deeply and seriously perturbed at the indefinite fast undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi since as a protest against happenings in Rajkot. Board seek immediate intervention of His Excellency the Viceroy for getting Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to fulfil his pledge and promise. Repercussions of Mahatma's fast bound to be serious and grave all over the country. Board look to His Excellency who has shown his statesmanship on other occasions to exercise far-sighted statesmanship and to take steps immediately to have the situation set right in Rajkot so that there may be no harm to the most precious life in the country."

A similar telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India for his intervention.

VISHNUDUTT-NAGAR HUMS WITH ACTIVITY

Sahjanand Criticises Rightists' Attitude

VISHNUDUTTNAGAR, Mar. 5.

With the setting up of the A. I. C. C. Office and the arrival of prominent leaders, including Messrs. T. Prakasam, Meherali, Jaya Prakash Narain, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Masani, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Narsinha, Vishnudutt nagar started humming with activity, and is steadily being flooded with an unending stream of visitors, sight-seers and delegates.

Among to-morrow's notable arrivals will be Mr. Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Dr. Rajan and other Ministers of the Congress Provinces.

Mahatmaji's fast has undoubtedly cast gloom in Congress Nagar, yet workers are leaving no stone unturned to hold the sessions on the scheduled dates.

TELEGRAM TO MAHATMA.

Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, General Secretary of the Reception Committee and Speaker of the C. P. Assembly, sent the following telegram to-day to Mahatmaji on behalf of Sarhadesik Sahta:—"Your life is insurance for correct conduct in this world. Our humble prayer to God Almighty is for your complete safety."

Mr. Subhas Bose's telegram requisitioning an ambulance at Madanmahal, to-morrow, has set the Reception Committee athinking, as everything regarding Mr. Bose being taken out in procession in a chariot drawn by 52 tuskers will depend upon the condition of his health then. With the arrival of the Leftists the Congress Socialists became active, and they are convening their meeting to-night in the Delegates' Camps.

RIGHTISTS' ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

Addressing a public meeting last night at Jubbulpore, Swami Sahjanand vehemently criticised the Rightists' action in resigning, and in condemning Mr. Bose. He exhorted the public to rally round Mr. Bose and follow him as their genuine leader. Swami Sahjanand is also organising a peasants' march at Congressnagar on 9th.

Over a dozen cyclists who arrived here from the Punjab, Madras and Bengal, staged a demonstration over the refusal of the Reception Committee to accommodate them free of charge unless they agree to work as volunteers. —A. P.

Prayers At Matunga

MATUNGA, Sunday.

Mass Prayers were offered in a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Mr. Morarjee Desai the Revenue Minister presided.

The President enumerated the incidents leading to the present impasse created by Mahatma Gandhi fast. The meeting dispersed after offering prayers.

From Seeds Traders

The Seeds Traders' Association Limited has been shocked to learn that Mahatma Gandhi has been compelled to undertake indefinite fast owing to unreasonable attitude of Rajkot Durbar. Facts about the agreement with his subjects are well-known. Respectfully urge upon Central Government the need for immediate action with a view to securing adherence by Thakore Saheb of solemn agreement.

A MONSTROUS IMPOSITION

Jawaharlal On Kashmir Notification

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement on the Kashmir question:—

"I have only just seen the Communique issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government purporting to reply to certain remarks I made at Ludhiana. I had stated that the notification 19-L was 'monstrous' and that it still functioned. I am told it is not used in normal times and that it was now even used to put down serious communal disturbances. I entirely agree.

"It is not used for murderers, thieves, kidnappers, dacoits, brigands, cut-throats or other criminals and scoundrels who are tried by ordinary law of the land. It has now been used for communal fanatics even when they stab and kill. But when political workers desiring political change raise their heads then it is used and has been barbarously used and presumably will be used or else the Kashmir Government would not keep it on.

"The Law functions so long as it is on the Statute Book. Notification 19-L is on the Statute Book and was used recently enough. The Penal Code provides punishment of hanging for murders. It is not necessary for a continuous series of hangings to take place in order to demonstrate that the Penal Code is still functioning.

"I repeat that the notification 19-L is a monstrous imposition. It is bad enough that Government should father such a monstrosity. It is worse that it should have the temerity to justify it.

"The Kashmir Government states that the Civil Registers had forfeited all public sympathy. I cannot obviously speak from personal knowledge. But I should have thought that the recent events proved the contrary. Even members of the Assembly were arrested because of their association with the agitation for responsible Government. This led to seven vacancies and seven bye-elections. In everyone of these bye-elections the party of Civil Resisters won. In any event if the Kashmir Government is so certain of the public support why not remove the notification 19-L and put an end to the Seditious Meetings Act? Why not have a plebiscite on the question?"—United Press.

RIOTING IN SLOVAK SPA

Cabinet's Day Long Sitting

PRAGUE, Mar. 4.

Police to-night were ordered to stand by ready to maintain order in Slovakia, where feeling is running high as a result of the crisis arising from the long drawn conflict between Czechs and Slovaks. The Slovak Spa at Pistany has been the scene of rioting in which Jews were attacked and windows of Jewish shops were smashed. The Radical elements in Slovakia are openly discontented, while the more moderate groups emphasise the possible serious consequences of secession from the Czechs.

The Slovak Cabinet sat all day long to discuss the report of two Slovak Ministers, who have just returned from Berlin as well as the report of the Ministers who recently visited Prague.—Reuter.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH

BARCELONA, Mar. 4.

The Military Tribunal has sentenced to death Henrique Almerira, found guilty of leading patrols, which are alleged to have sacked private property and assassinated well-known citizens. and Carlos Morera, who during the Republican rule, is alleged to have served as Inquisitor of Prisoners and who was found guilty of torturing prisoners in order to extort confessions.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Recruitment

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Thirty-one thousand Air Force recruits for whom Sir Kingsley-wood appealed last June have been obtained with almost a month to spare. Recruitment required by the end of March was completed to-day. The Air Ministry describes this achievement as "a remarkable tribute to the popularity of the Air Force and the success of the voluntary system of recruitment."—Reuter.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Mar. 4.

Nationalist Spain will certainly continue to be represented at the League of Nations according to reports from Burgos It is considered very probable that Senor Quinones De Leon will be appointed to Geneva.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY OF JAIPUR

Jawahar On Police Firing: Premier Not In Favour Of Inquiry

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement on the Jaipur firing:—

"Over a month ago a tragedy took place in the city of Jaipur, which has attracted less notice in India than it deserved. On January 27 as a result of firing by armed police over 20 (some say 30) persons were killed and 100 or more were wounded. The conflict had arisen over a demand by the local Muslims for the widening of a staircase leading to a mosque. I am not concerned for a moment with the merits of this conflict, but it is an undoubted fact that a heavy firing took place resulting in great loss of life. In such cases the first duty of the State is to have an impartial inquiry, but no such inquiry has been held so far.

CASE FOR INQUIRY

"About ten days ago Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and I requested Pandit Shri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, M.L.A. (Central) and Dr. Mohammad Ashraff to visit Jaipur and give us first-hand information of this matter. They were good enough to go and we are now in possession of their report. This report drawn up after a brief stay cannot be considered as the final report, but it gives enough fact to warrant a searching inquiry. It was suggested that some eminent jurists might be sent to Jaipur to conduct such an inquiry and I telegraphed to the Prime Minister of Jaipur requesting his co-operation in the matter. From his reply I gather that he does not approve of any non-official inquiry.

RELIEF WORK

"It should be remembered that this conflict was not a clash between Hindus and Muslims. Indeed Hindus were said to have given shelter to a large number of Muslims on the day of firing and I believe help is being given now to many sufferers. The need for this help is very great and I hope that the Prajamandal, busy as it is, and others will give full assistance in this relief of sufferings."—United Press.

RAJKOT DAY IN CITY AND SUBURBS

Many important centres like Kalbadevi, Girgaon, Javeri Bazar, Masjid Bunder and Tamba Kanta presented a lovely and deserted appearance owing to the closing of cloth, grain and seed markets in observance of the Rajkot Day.

In Suburban areas like Dadar, Matunga, Santa Cruz and Vile-parle many citizens, observed a sympathetic fast. In some places protest meetings were held and Congress workers went round the city and suburbs asking all the citizens to co-operate in their struggle for the freedom of people of Rajkot. The Silk Market, Multani Association and Swadeshi Markets were closed and Andheri Sports Club cancelled its Sunday programme.

WARNING TO BRITISH GOVT.

Assembly Congress Party's Cable On Rajkot Issue

NEW DELHI, March 4.

"The Congress Assembly Party is very profoundly concerned over Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death in Rajkot", says a cable sent this evening by the party to the Secretary of State for India.

"The Party considers it its solemn duty to issue a grave warning to British Government that they should intervene at the earliest possible moment and secure the acceptance of Mahatma Gandhi's proposals by the Ruler of Rajkot and thus enable Mahatama Gandhi to break his fast before it becomes too late. The party warns the British Government of the disastrous consequences of any delay on their part."—A.P.

POONA PRAYERS FOR END OF FAST

Procession And Meeting:

POONA, March 5.

A resolution praying for successful and safe termination of the fast undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi and praying that God may give necessary wisdom to the Thakore Saheb to come to a settlement and, failing that, urging upon the Paramount Power to intervene was passed at a largely attended public meeting here in observance of the Rajkot Day.

A large number of shops during the day remained closed, and in the evening a procession was taken out carrying a statue of Mahatma Gandhi which wended its way through main streets of the city, and terminated in a public meeting. The meeting was addressed among others by Sjt. Shanker Rao Deo who explained the object and significance of the fast.—A. P.

Prayers For Gandhiji's Health

BOMBAY OBSERVES ALL-INDIA RAJKOT DAY

Prayers were offered and Gandhiji's favourite songs were sung at a meeting held at Dana Bunder on Sunday evening, to celebrate the "All-India Rajkot Day," in accordance with the appeal made by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel observed that the occasion was such that it did not behove anyone to use vigorous or violent language. That was Mahatma Gandhi's desire also and, therefore, they had only to awaken the public to the gravity of the situation in Rajkot.

Before Gandhiji set foot on Rajkot soil, he wanted the speaker to suspend Satyagraha, so that he might make his efforts into the several allegations in a peaceful atmosphere.

Before Gandhiji went to Rajkot, he sent a telegram to the First Member of the Rajkot Council, but the reply was not happy and courteous.

CONDITIONS IN RAJKOT.

After Gandhiji went there, he saw the Resident, the officials and the prisoners and he came to the conclusion that the condition of the subjects was helpless and uncared-for. It was also difficult to find in whose hands powers of governing the State were vested.

But there was one man who seemed to rule the ruler and that was Durbar Veerawala.

Gandhiji, then, wrote to the Thakore Saheb to implement his promise by acceding to the demands which he put forward. But the Thakore Saheb did not know Gujarati enough Sardar remarked humorously, so that he could not understand what Gandhiji stated in his letter.

But even if Thakore Saheb understood what Gandhiji wrote, the Sardar added, he forgot the first line in the letter before he came to the second, while he was perusing the letter.

Gandhiji had gone to Rajkot to teach the Ruler his princely duties and obligations. If those who offered "Satyagraha" were strong enough to suffer, his presence would have been unnecessary. But there was none among them who could do penance and therefore, Mahatmaji had to step in.

THAKORE SAHEB'S FUTURE

There were, however, some Englishmen who believed that the Thakore Saheb was not a responsible Ruler fit to rule his State for 24 hours. It seemed to him that there was an invisible, overpowering force which foreshadowed the ruler. And God alone knew who forced the Thakore Saheb to go back upon his plighted word.

Anyway the days of those forces which were responsible for the present state of affairs in Rajkot were numbered. He only prayed that they might have enough strength to suffer.

Gandhiji had undertaken an indefinite fast and for his health and for the success of his mission, they should not only offer prayers on public platforms, but pray at home that there might come over a change of heart among those who were responsible for the present distress and sufferings of the people of Rajkot. It was their hope and wish that the great "rishi" would come out successful in the ordeal.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., said that the latest report of Gandhiji's health was assuring. He announced that arrangements would be made for issuing a daily bulletin in the city regarding his condition during the period of his fast.

The Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi was among those present.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AT BENARES

Police Open Fire Several Times

BENARES, March 5.

There are no signs as yet of any improvement in the communal situation in Benares where the casualties are believed to be 30 killed and 100 injured.

The police again opened fire at Machodry, but the casualties are not ascertainable. Stray assaults continue and further reports of arson have been received. People kept awake all night watching anxiously lest their houses be set on fire. Business remains suspended.

The attention of the Premier Mr. G. B. Pant, has been drawn to the situation to discuss which a meeting was held at the Kotwali. The Collector, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. I. Prakash, M.L.A., Pandit Govind Malavia, Laloahadurm Shastri, M.L.A., and several other prominent citizens attended the meeting at which certain measures to cope with the situation were considered and approved.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

(Later)—The casualties in the communal riots in Benares are rapidly mounting hour by hour. Though no official figures are yet available, it is reported that 35 persons have so far lost their lives and about 200 have been injured.

The situation is still considered critical, and numerous reports have been received of assaults, looting of shops and houses, and arson. Police opened fire at several places to quell riotous mobs and have so far arrested about 200 persons.

The Queen's Regiment have arrived from Allahabad and additional police force from the neighbouring districts. The soldiers are patrolling the streets, and armed police are posted at strategic points. The Curfew Order continues, while raising of slogans has been prohibited by an order of the Magistrate.—A. P.

INTERVIEWING KASTURBA DISALLOWED

Callousness Of Rajkot Officials

BOMBAY, March 4.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Mahatma Gandhi's nephew who accompanied Dr. Gilder to Rajkot, to-day, in a statement, on his return, says:—

"I also wanted to see Mrs. Kasturaba Gandhi who is a State guest of Rajkot State. But I was informed that only yesterday Dr. Sushila Nayar and Sjt. Jamnadas Gandhi were refused permission to see her. It was indeed very surprising, for even a prisoner is not denied the privilege of seeing friends and relatives. I fail to understand such denial of the Rajkot State authorities, particularly when they claim that she is kept as a State guest. It is a matter of utmost importance to Mrs. Gandhi, that she should be kept constantly posted with information regarding Gandhiji's health. The strain on her in her isolation must indeed be very great, and, with her age and in indifferent health, I shudder to imagine the reactions that may be produced on her. It appears that all human considerations have fled from the hearts of Rajkot authorities. It is pertinent to note that in 1932, when Gandhiji fasted in Yeravada Prison, Mrs. Gandhi was brought there from Sabarmathi Prison, and was allowed to be with him throughout.—A.P.

I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued from page 6.)

thorities after the House of Commons had created quite a furor. What he thought was the height of impertinence was his detention for seventeen days in a cell where he was, as the Japanese authorities put it "detained for questioning." He is going back to the U. S. A. and will shortly be publishing his book which will be most entertaining.

* * * *

I saw a very charming display of cups at what one may call "Mr. Sultan Chinoy's educational lunch." We live and learn. That was the motto of the Educational Conference which met in Bombay and which was opened by the Governor.

A.-I. Muslim League Executive

NEW DELHI, March 4.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Meerut on Sunday, the 26th of March, at 10-30 a.m.—A.P.

Withdrawal From League

LONDON REACTIONS TO ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Assembly resolution demanding the withdrawal of India from the League of Nations has not received any special attention in this country, although in some circles there is some perplexity over the step that has been taken and some doubt as to its wisdom and justification at the present time. It is easy to understand why much attention has not been given to the resolution. All informed persons in this country, including, of course, the responsible heads of political parties and of the press are perfectly aware that the resolution has no more than a symbolic value. Whether India is or is not a member of the League of Nations is a question of high policy, as it was described the other day, and therefore not within the competence of the Indian legislature to decide. This fact is, of course, well-known and so there has been little disposition to attach importance to this somewhat spectacular but not precisely effective or timely gestures on the part of the Opposition members of the Central Legislature.

Only those who are bent upon promoting certain policies of their own and look around for every piece of evidence that seems to lend strength to their case have taken notice of this event. The "Daily Express," for example, which knows as well as any other newspaper in this country that India's relations with the League as well as with the world in general are determined not at Delhi or Simla but in London has nevertheless thought it necessary to devote an editorial paragraph to this subject and to applaud the decision of the Indian legislature as though it were the decision of a democratic and sovereign body. The "Express" pursues a somewhat contradictory and vague policy in relation to world affairs, a policy of which the most conspicuous, but certainly not the most easily understandable, feature is a demand that Britain should sever her ties with all foreign countries and concentrate her attention exclusively on her own Empire. Following from this policy Lord Beaverbrook, whose organ the 'Daily Express" is, has always cried out for Britain's withdrawal from the League and, it is to such people that the Assembly resolution has come in some ways as a God-send; for they are able to point to it as an example of the course that Britain should follow. Otherwise in what may be called the Imperialist press this resolution has been assessed at its real importance, which is next to nothing. Among those, however, who are mostly anti-imperialists and have been following the attempts being made by the Congress to evolve a foreign policy of its own there is a tendency to condemn the resolution as not only contradictory to the terms of the resolution adopted by the Congress on the question of foreign affairs but also harmful in the present stage of the world. Actually, of course, this attitude does not imply that in these circles they deny or are unaware of the purely farcical character of India's membership of the League as a dependency of Britain. They know quite well that the Indian vote at Geneva has been and can under present circumstances must continue to be used by the British Government to help in putting through its own policies at the League.

A COMMON INSTRUMENT.

But, on the other hand, the whole progressive movement in the world and the struggle to prevent the spread of warfare and restore peaceful conditions is centred on the idea of a collective organisation of all the peoples in the world. This is the idea underlying the Haripura resolution on war and foreign affairs. In the world to-day the League of Nations with all its defects, with all the hypocrisy and deception that it conceals, is the only organisation which offers a common instrument to internationalism and to all who think not in terms of narrow nationalism but in terms of a co-operative world order. That is why the League has been so violently attacked by the Fascist Dictators and that is why the Chamberlain Government has steadily endeavoured to weaken and undermine the League. From a non-governmental point of view, also, it is only those circles which for whatever reason are opposed to the development of unity among all people and between all people that the League continues to be criticised and depreciated. It is these people who are everywhere regarded as unhelpful if not definitely disruptive elements who will now hail the Assembly resolution as another triumph for their point of view. Those who consider the Assembly resolution as regrettable do so precisely on this ground—that it lends itself so readily to misrepresentation. While it is realised that it is high time that the Legislative Assembly expressed itself, if only to register its protest, on foreign affairs in general, including the League of Nations, a resolution which merely affirms a demand for the withdrawal from the League is very inadequate for the purpose and as I have just said has opened the door to serious misconstruction.

Judging from what we know here of the terms of the Delhi resolution it appears to be entirely negative in character and tending to dissociate India from all the popular democratic forces in the world. I have spoken to several Indians here who tell me that they would have very much preferred to see the Assembly adopt a resolution which, while it affirms the determination of the Indian people to play an independent role in world politics and repudiated the policy that was now being pursued by the only Government which represents India in the international field—namely the Chamberlain Government—at the same time asserted the willingness of India to pursue a co-operative policy with other peace-loving people and to this end demanded not withdrawal from the League but a freer and more democratic representation of India at the League such as would enable her to bring to the discussions at Geneva the judgment and the claims of the masses of Indian people. It is in any case in this spirit that they all understand and interpret the Haripura resolution and the statements on foreign affairs made from time to time by our national leaders.

A. R. P. CONTROVERSY

The controversy over air raid precautions in Britain becoming more and more acute. The Government policy has been subject to criticism from time to time and has been also changed from time to time to meet the criticism. The appointment of Sir John Anderson to the office of Lord Privy Seal in special charge of A.R.P. was itself belated recognition on Chamberlain's part that something had to be done about it. Sir John Anderson has been at work now for two months or over, and the general anxiety about the situation instead of being allayed, has only been intensified. For all non-official experts have strongly condemned and ridiculed the proposals that are officially sponsored by Sir John Anderson, proposals by the way which were themselves elicited from the Home Office authorities after a good deal of public pressure had been exercised on them. Sir John Anderson has announced, for instance, that the Government intends to spend twenty million pounds in making small steel shelters, rather like dog-kennels, in which the population is to take shelter during air raids. The very elementary but damaging objection, as was pointed out by an expert the other day, is that these shelters are light and are not meant to be firmly anchored to the ground. The result would be that even in the absence of a direct hit, these shelters would be blown sky high by the mere force of an explosion of a bomb in the vicinity.

As against these feeble and half-hearted measures one London Borough has on its own initiative worked out a scheme which is guaranteed to give hundred per cent protection. The Borough of Finsbury, under the leadership of its Indian Mayor, Doctor C. L. Katial, has specially distinguished itself by the thoroughness, efficiency and economy of its A.R.P. plans. It has not had much encouragement and it appears that the Home Office authorities proved most unhelpful and refused to supply even elementary information on certain points, with the result that Finsbury had to send experts out to Spain to watch air raids and to steady them from a technical point of view. These efforts have now culminated in a scheme which is to be put in hands immediately and is expected to be ready in about six months. By September or so the whole population of Finsbury would have been assured almost perfect protection against air raids at per capita cost which is the lowest that has ever been reached. Last week the Borough put on exhibition models of the underground shelters which it proposes to build on the most scientific and efficient lines, as well as diagrams, maps and drawings to illustrate what exactly happens in an air raid and how best protection can be had. The exhibition has been a tremendous success and has had to be kept open longer than it was intended. What is more the exhibition has had the effect of forcing the issue and of making the public realise that regardless of what Sir John Anderson and the Home Office say, hundred per cent. protection for the civil population is possible and can be prepared if only the authorities were willing to do so. Sir John Anderson himself has been considerably embarrassed by the success of the Finsbury scheme and the attacks against him and the demands that he should take steps to see that the Government's A.R.P. plans are on the same lines as those at Finsbury, have greatly multiplied during the last few days.

BRITAIN IN WAR TIME.

Meantime Sir John Anderson has published the details of a scheme under which Britain in war time would be broken up into distinct regions under an officer who would be entrusted with practically dictatorial powers. The idea underlying this scheme is that in war time communications might be disorganised so badly that it may become impossible to hold the country together and exercise control from London. For this purpose England has been divided into a number of regions—Scotland and Wales also—in each of which the Home Office would appoint someone who in his particular area would exercise all the powers and authority of the Government. These individuals, from the description given by Sir John Anderson, would be men of wealth, men who commanded confidence (whose confidence we do not know) and men who lived in the area concerned. This proposal has met with a good deal of opposition since it overrides the functions and authority of the democratically elected local bodies and invests a big businessman with almost unlimited power over life as well as property. The names of those who are to assume these regional dictatorships have, it seems, in many cases been already chosen. It is being said that Mr. Herbert Morrison has been invited to become the dictator of the London Metropolitan region but whether he will consent to identify himself to such an extent with the present Government is not yet known.

DURBAR'S CHARGE AGAINST MAHATMA

(Continued from Page 14).

asked for an interview with the Thakore Saheb which His Highness granted. After a prolonged discussion between the Thakore Saheb, members of his Council and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, an agreement was reached and the terms of it were embodied in a notification issued by His Highness on December, 26, 1936. This settlement, a committee consisting of three officers and seven non-official subjects of the State was to be appointed by His Highness to draw up a scheme of reforms. His Highness, it was understood, would consider the recommendations to be made by Mr. Patel in regard to the persons who might be appointed as non-official members of this Committee. A list of names was subsequently received from Mr. Patel. As this did not, in His Highness' opinion, provide for adequate representation of important interests in the State, a letter was addressed to Mr. Patel pointing out the necessity of providing for proper representation of the Mahomedan Community and Bhayyats of the States.

"AN ULTIMATUM."

Mr. Patel replied expressing his inability to accept the recommendations regarding the names of Bhayyats and Musalmans of the Committee. On Jan. 19, 1939, he sent the Durbar a telegram amounting to an ultimatum to the effect that he would order a revival of the agitation, which had been discontinued since Dec. 26, 1938, unless his recommendations were at once fully complied with. In view of this, His Highness had no alternative but to discontinue further negotiations and announce the names of the Non-official members of the Committee selected by him after giving full consideration to Mr. Patel's suggestion, and to the representations received from the various communities in the State. The list so announced included the names of three gentlemen recommended by Mr. Patel, two representatives of the Muslim community, one representative of the Bhayyats and the elected President of the Rajkot Municipal Corporation, who has held that office for seven years, and has been a prominent member of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha since its inauguration. After this, there was a revival of agitation for which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was clearly responsible, but despite strenuous efforts on the part of outside agencies to keep it alive, the people of Rajkot showed that they had no sympathy with these efforts and no desire to participate in the agitation which had no justification whatever, and must inevitably be most detrimental to the interest of the State and its subjects.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST "AGITATORS."

Failing in their object to create a widespread agitation in the State, the agitators sought to damage the prestige of the State and the reputation of its Ruler by disseminating persistent allegations that a breach of faith had been committed by the Thakore Sahib and that the State authorities were indulging in terrorism and persistent ill-treatment of Satyagrahi prisoners. Telegrams in this connection were received from Gandhiji and replies were sent assuring him that there was no foundation whatever for these allegations. The Rajkot Durbar took every possible step to assure themselves that their subordinate officers were carrying out their duties with all possible moderation, and restraint, and no highhanded methods were being adopted by them in their treatment of prisoners or in dealing with illegal activities of agitators. Permission was given to Sjts. Nandalal Jasani and Mohanlal Motichand Ghadhawala to visit the jails, and the house where Mrs. Gandhi was living. After fully satisfying themselves regarding the conditions in these places, they sent a telegram to Gandhiji that "the State granted our request to allow Sjt. Mohanlal Ghadhawala and myself to visit Tramba and Sardhar and local jails. There were inconveniences which were reduced by the State authorities. There shall be no differentiation of treatment between the Sardhar and Rajkot jail prisoners. Mrs. Kasturba is in excellent health. I am glad to inform you that fasting terminated last night.—Nanalal."

FACILITIES TO MAHATMA.

Despite this telegram and the assurances given by the Durbar and information received by him that the hunger-strike had been discontinued, Gandhiji persisted in his decision to come to Rajkot to ascertain for himself whether there was any truth in the allegations. The Durbar gave him every assistance, and facility to enable him to study real facts. Gandhiji made his inspections in the presence of two independent officers of the Western India States Agency. These inspections showed conclusively that the allegations of improper treatment of prisoners were entirely unfounded. Gandhiji was also given full facilities for making enquiries into the allegations of police highhandedness in dealing with the agitation. Here too the allegations were altogether untrue and the Durbar has nothing to conceal.

Proceeding the statement says that regarding Mr. Gandhi's contention that the notification on Jan. 21st announcing the names of non-official members of the Committee constituted an infringement of the terms of the notification published on Dec. 26th, the Thakore Saheb has given him full assurance that he has no intention whatever of repudiating the terms of the Dec. notification. That notification still stands intact, and the subsequent notification was merely issued to implement the clause relating to the appointment of non-official members of the Committee. A reference to that notification was made in the second one, and the two must be read together.

INSISTENCE ON MAJORITY IN COMMITTEE.

In the course of discussions Gandhiji has insisted throughout that there must be on the Committee a majority of representatives of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's nominees who have established their right to appoint as members of the Committee by taking active part in the agitation. He proposed that this end might be attained either by increasing the number of non-official members on the Committee or depriving the State officers on the Committee of the right to vote. While the matter was still under consideration he wrote a letter to the Thakore Saheb.—A.P.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd	42 1/2
Electric Power and Light 7 per cent Pfd	39
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond & per cent Pfd	63
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	9
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	70
American Tel and Tel	160
Western Union Telg	25
New York Central	20 3/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	39
Union Pacific	104
Amrex Corporation	25 1/4
Texas Corporation	43 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	84 1/2
Consolidated Edison	34 1/2
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	75
Int Harvestor	63
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	71
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	66
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel 1961	108
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	59
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
Cons Mining and Smelting of Canada	57
United States Steel	64 1/2
United States Steel Pref	117 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	75
National Steel	78
Ludlum Steel	24
Crucible Steel	43
Republic Steel	22
American Smelting	47
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/8
Kennecott Copper	39
Int Nickel of Canada	53
Chrysler Motors	83
General Motors	50 3/8
General Electric	42 1/8
Westinghouse Electric	114
Lockheed	33
F. W Woolworth	49 1/2
Allis Chalmers	46
Consolidated Oil	8 5/8
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	13
Chase National Bank	33 1/4
National City Bank	26 1/4
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R R	39

Turnover 1,000,000 shares. Wall Street was bright and cheerful believing that President Roosevelt's speech to Congress on Saturday will be constructive in regard to American industry. Market looks like going higher.

QUIRY ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following cable:—

"Improvement continues with greater public enquiry. More favourable opinion which if justified should lead to bigger volume of orders. We are optimistic about future outlook. Leading industrials attractive.

Consett Iron	8/3
John Brown	31/6
Broken Hill North	35
Broken Hill South	21
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/9
Kamra Tin	1/1
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/6
Tunnel Cement	£2 5/32
O K. Bazar	23/3
Bristol Aircraft	22/3
Westland Aircraft	9/3
Hafesowen Steel	8/9

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, March 5.

Our Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled steady during the early part of the week with prices unchanged. During the latter part, the market however showed somewhat better tendency and prices advanced by about half an anna per cwt. Business was mainly done for near positions owing to continued enquiries for named teamers and march shipment. There were also some enquiries for distant position. Java Market was reported steady with an advanced of 5 cents in the limits of 'Niwas'. It was reported that good business was done for India at current rates.

Our Sugar Market for Indian Sugars ruled very steady and prices advanced by 2 Ans. per cwt. due to small stocks and arrivals being on a limited scale. There was no interest in forward business as Java Sugar is expected in large quantity, prices of which is almost on level of Indian Sugar of Similar Quality.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 45000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine white Java Sugar:—Per Cwt. Ready. Rs. 15-11-0.

S. S. Hope crest Rs. 5-9-9 F.B.H.

Shipment April-May-June 5-9-3 F.B.H. Con. Terms.

Shipemnt April-May-June 5-9-3 F.B.H. Con. Terms.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. 5-9-0 F.B.H. Con. Terms.

Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 5-9-0 F.B.H. Con. Terms.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16-10-0.

Indian Sugars:—Ready Rs. 15-8-0 to 16-0-0.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, March 3.
•• CORRESPONDING.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1938/9	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,994	91	12,610	122
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,434	129	4,177	104
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,657	99	4,516	75
Of which to Japan	649	47	370	15
Of which to China	56	3	53	1
Of which to Great Britain	369	9	1,358	13
Of which to Germany	356	4	707	9
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2522	—	3,144
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,093	—	2,498
World's visible supply	—	9,684	—	9,393
Of which to American cotton	—	6,728	—	7,457
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	6,903	213	7,437	221
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,396	32	6,993	94

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 36,000 bale.
N.B. All in bales 000's emitted.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Bombay, March 4.

Graham's Trading s.s. Baron Behaven of 3920 reg tons Capt T Baillie arrived from Suez via Karachi with cargo of sulphalate.

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. British Hope of 4163 reg tons Capt S Law arrived from Abadan with cargo of Diesel and furnace oils.

B I S N s.s. Hatarana of 4591 reg tons Capt P V Cotter arrived from Rangon via Marmagoa with rice timber and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt H M MacDonald arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Porebunder and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Cathay of 8446 reg tons Capt H R Rhodes sailed for London and Marseilles via Aden with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Orna of 4030 reg tons Capt W H Hemmings sailed for Calcutta with local cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons Capt J Williams sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Tango Maru of 4238 reg tons Capt Y Hiraiwa sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundia with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Volkart Bros' s.s. Hoegh Carrier of 2965 reg tons Capt K Vadum sailed for Saigon in water ballast

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons Capt H L Walton sailed for Marseilles Liverpool Manchester Glasgow via Karachi Port Said with local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara sailed for Bassein in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Sutherland of 2953 reg tons Capt H Morgan sailed for Calcutta in water ballast

Turner Corrison s.s. Khosrou of 2471 reg tons Capt E L Sibbons sailed for Karachi in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Khosrou of 2471 reg tons Capt B E Brewin sailed for Calcutta via Cannanore and Coast Port with local cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Alavi of 2161 reg tons Capt E A Staggles sailed for Jeddah via Karachi and Red Sea Ports with pilgrims and local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 4-3-39.

S S Garbeta (MM) for Colombo Coast Ports and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 4.

2 Tango Maru 4238 Karachi 4-3 N Y K
6 Serbino 2647 Karachi 6-3 J Finlay
7 Haughton Hall 2968 Calcutta 3-3 M M
9 Falkenfels 3852 Karachi 10-3 L Edwards
12 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 5-3 K Nixon
14 Hoegh Carrier 2965 Saigon 4-3 Volkart Bros.
17 Baron Belhaven 3921 Madras 7-3 Grahams T
J End British Monarch 3532 Kobe N F N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Vita 1955 Karachi 4-3 M M
6 Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 4-3 Merchant S N
10/11 Jalapadma 2326 Bassein 4-3 Scindia S N
14 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 8-3 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Kohinur 3240 Calcutta 4-3 T Morrison
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 4-3 T Morrison
H Janaki 530 NFNF Malabar Steamship
P/R Netravati 699 N F N F B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macindoe 4-3-39 J Finlay
Castalia 11-3-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Neidenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 21-3-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Agra 10-3-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
Trentbank 9-3-39 F F Campbell
Wichita 3-3-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Riv 9-3-39 L Triestino
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Barala 9-3-39 M M
Vasna 4-3-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathedan 11-3-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M
FROM JEDDAH
Khosrou 3-3-39 T Morrison
FROM ABADAN
British Hope 4-3-39 Anglo I Oil
FROM RANGOON
Gamaria 4-3-39 M M
Hatarana 4-3-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Dalgoma 9-3-39 M M
Tango Maru 10-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Strathedan 11-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 20-3-39 K Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK
Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 28-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N

FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Samora 8-3-39 M M
Vasna 9-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS
Jehangir 11-3-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 4-3-39 M M
Riv 10-3-39 L Triestino
Kohinur 4-3-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI
Falkenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Vita 11-3-39 M M
Serbino 5-3-39 J Finlay
Tango Maru 4-3-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Hongkong 5-3-39 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Toyama Maru 2-3-39
S S Serbino 2-3-39
S S Falkenfels 3-3-39
S S Tango Maru 3-3-39
S S Haughton Hall 3-3-39
S S Jalapadma 3-3-39
S S Vita 3-3-39
S S Corfu (boats) 3-3-39

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 4.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg: 15 bales raw hides (cow) D Abraham and Sons; 426 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 350 bags gum E Valimahmed; 56 d/bags black pepper A H Bhiwandiwala 342 bags black pepper P Liladhar; 13 cases dry beef rolled guts D Abraham and Sons; 80 bags black pepper A P Gupta; 80 bags turmeric A P Gupta; 250 nos monkeys A H Farrell-Guderian, 2720 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand.

For Bremen: 110 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Antwerp: 28 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 75 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 110 bales cotton raw C Jairam; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 41 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Gomerbhoy; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 2000 pkts myrabellam K Tricamji.

For Gothenburg: 10 bales cotton twist waste H J Kanji.

For Trondhjem: 1000 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Copenhagen: 82 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal.

For Abo: 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Stockholm: 30 bags dry ginger A P Gupta.

For Ghent: 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 23 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading.

IMPORTS.

M S Teneriffa Agent Lionel Edwards from Gothenburg: 1952 pkgs paper; 300 cases chlorate of Potash; 137 bales wood pulp; 194 pkgs kraft paper; 330 cases steel hinges and accessories; 180 cases nails; 212 bales boards.

From Hamburg: 400 dms bleaching powder; 94 cases glass rings; 62 cases padlocks; 95 crates san eware; 80 cases wire nails; 165 bales paper 63 cases belts and nuts; 60 cases cut tacks 60 bdls chains; 50 cases heel tips.

From Rotterdam: 75 dms chloride of zinc; 90 cases fruit jams with sugar; 337 bdls gas tubes; 80 bales strawboards 200 bags farina starch; 139 crates milk powder; 1333 d/bags crystal sugar.

From Lisbon: 85 cases wine.

From Oslo: 259 bales paper; 250 bales dry sulphite woodpulp; 880 cases nails; 503 pkgs news printing paper; 150 bags nitrate of Soda.

From Antwerp: 249 d/bags bolts and nuts 375 pkgs chicory; 163 pcs rough marble slabs; 1300 bags ground lime stone; 280 bags maize starch; 327 bdls galvd gas tubes; 175 pcs galvd gas tubes; 100 pcs black gas tubes; 104 bdls red painted steam tubes; 56 pcs red painted steam tubes; 100 bags bone glue; 195 cases napthalino; 123 pcs m s plain sheets.

S S Gogra V. 148 Agent M Mackenzie from Alleppey, 250 bags dry ginger; 741 bags copra.

From Tallicherry: 300 bags cocoanuts, From Tuticorin: 87 bales coir yarn.

From Cochin: 1445 bags cocoanuts; 515 bdls coir rope; 563 bdls coir yarn; 189 bags turmeric; 166 bags copra; 54 bags bleaching ginger.

From Calicut: 2504 bags cocoanuts; 186 bags coffee; 525 bags copra; 200 bags ginger; 317 jottas mangoes; 55 bags black pepper.

From Ponani: 502 bags cocoanuts.

From Moulmein: 16527 bags rice; 1550 bags paddy; 328 bags betelnuts; 358 pcs teak squares; 10510 bdls teak scantling planks and posts; 37694 pcs teak scantling planks and posts.

LONDON SEEDS

LONDON, March, 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. March Sellers	10-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. March Sellers	12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Mar Apl. Sellers	12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Mar Apl. Sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Mar Apl. Sellers	10-10-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.68.75
Paris	178.88
Berlin	11.68
Madrid	109.00 nominal
Montreal	4.76-6/16
Amsterdam	2.53-3/4
Brussels	27.53-3/4
Milan	89.12
Berne	20.59-1/2

Further Improvement In New York Cotton Prices

FINAL VOTE ON SMITH BILL ON THURSDAY

Trade And Foreign Buying

BOMBAY, March 4.

The Senate Agricultural Committee met on Friday in an executive session ostensibly to discuss the Smith Bill but it is reported that an effort aid be made towards compromise between Smith Bill and alternative suggested by other committee members, notably Senator Bankhead.

The Senate Agricultural Committee Members, will again meet on Thursday with a view to take a final vote on the Smith proposal to dispose of at least a portion of loan cotton. Thus far no details with regard to proceedings were available.

Though trading on the Chicago grain market was moderate with a lack of follow—through buying the market ruled very steady in sympathy with the firmness of Wall-Street. Similar conditions were seen on the New York cotton Exchange which was higher despite its quietness. Rumours of changes in the Smith Bill were confusing sentiment.

The market opened steady on trade and foreign buying with light scattered offerings. Sellers were cautious owing to prompt trade absorption of contracts. Textiles were quiet and the session closed steady.

NEW YORK PRICES

At the opening March was quoted 3 points up at 8.63 but declined 2 points on scattered selling and March was quoted 8.61 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to 8.65 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 10 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.76c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 4.89. There was trade and local support. Offerings were restricted with light hedging of outsiders. Later there was trade calling and local support with improved Manchester business. There was some Bombay selling and the market closed at 9 at a rise of 8 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.39d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN MARKET

Egyptian cotton market was steady and giza futures closed unchanged. Uppers improved 3 to 5 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and sa-ials futures closed 2 to 6 points down and Ashmouni futures declined 8 to 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (2-57 p.m.)	8.65+05
New York March lowest (10-59 a.m.)	8.61+01
Liverpool May highest	4.92+06
Liverpool May lowest	4.89+05

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Fixing on buyer's call, England buying. Little pressure to sell. Smith Bill to be reconsidered 9th March. Anticipate improvement in securities.'

"Looks higher. Recommend buying July.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market comparatively quiet trade price fixing sustaining feature interest continue centre Washington developments reported senate. Agricultural committee postponed action. Smith Bill next Thursday March position likely dominate action pending new Washington developments.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady. Heavy trade calling. Shortage of contracts. Good buying new crops. Bullish.

Advance owing to the improved demand on the spot. Market more active. Lancashire yarn demand exceeds production.

New York: Trade, Liverpool and Foreign buying with mills. New Orleans and longs selling.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, March, 4.

March	8.71
May	8.34
July	8.11
October	7.64
December	7.61
January	7.61
Middling Spot	9.12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW ORLEANS, March, 4.

March	8.79
May	8.44
July	8.19
Middling Spot	8.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
NEW YORK, March, 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Export to Continent	4,000
Day's 7xports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March, 4.

March	5.01
April	4.99
May	4.97
June	4.83
July	4.80
August	4.75
Septembe.	4.70
October	4.68
November	4.68
December	4.65
January	4.66
February	4.67
March	4.
Middling Spot	5.38

10.12 A. M. Quotations.

May	4.94
July	4.78

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, March 4.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7	
Quality	unchanged

RAW COTTON OUTLOOK

Bombay, March 3.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., state:—

Liverpool today is due to open about 1/2 points higher which will make the straddle difference between Liverpool May and Broach A/May Rs. 60 3/4 or 138 Liverpool points.

Fluctuations during the past week have not been large but the markets slowly but surely have been moving to a higher level, until near month quotations in New York have reached the highest level seen since the beginning of December. The full effect of the corner created by the American Government is now being felt in the Spot market in that country and the tightness there must continue until another crop is ready unless in the meantime prices move up sufficiently to allow holders to withdraw cotton from the Loan of other arrangements are made by which cotton will become available to the consuming section of the trade. The weakness of the policy of the American Government is now being displayed in that consumption of American cotton is being discouraged whilst the world is faced with an overburdening supply. Meantime there is no further news of the progress of the Smith Bill, but there should be some announcement in the near future. Until the position in America is clarified producers in countries outside America will benefit as if consumers cannot find what they want in America they naturally will turn their attention to outside growths.

The Bombay market is beginning to feel the benefit of the position as described above and during the past week we have had a very steady market and for the first time in several weeks we have to report a slight narrowing in the parity between American and Broach cottons. The cheapness of Indian cotton is at last attracting the attention of consumers and while so far we cannot report a large export demand there undoubtedly is a more general enquiry.

The Indian Textile Industry is very dissatisfied with the latest proposals of the Finance Member in his Budget Speech on Tuesday wherein there is proposed an increase in the import duty on foreign cotton from one half to one anna per lb. If this increase becomes effective Mills in this country will have to face increasing competition from Japan and Lancashire in yarn and cloth produced from Uganda, Sakellarian and Uppers Egyptian cottons. At the present low level of price the new duty amounts to about 20 per cent of the c.i.f price of these cottons. As the import duty on cloth is on an advalorem basis it would have been better had the import duty on cotton been similarly arranged. We were told that apart from revenue purposes the idea behind the increase in the duty was to encourage the production of more long staple cotton in this country. We doubt the ability of the farmers in this country to produce cotton to take the place of the above mentioned imported cottons. Further we are of opinion the importation of such cottons must decline, with the increased duty, to such an extent that the revenue aimed at will not be collected. The increase in duty will probably harden slightly the basis of good Indian staples.

We adhere to the bullish views we have been expressing recently for Indian cotton and advise purchases for moderate profits.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 3

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	7.12+2
March	8.35—0
May	6.66—0
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	7.02+6
May	7.04+4
July	7.09+4
October	7.09+4
November	7.09+4
January	7.10+4
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.01+3
March	5.89+3
May	5.95+4
July	6.00+4
October	5.88+5
November	5.90+5
January	5.94+6

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br April May New York May Rs. 43 Liverpool May Rs. 59 1/2

Br July August New York July Rs. 36 1/2 Liverpool July Rs. 50 1/2

New York Liverpool March 107 May 133 July 125 October 141 December 145 January 145

LONDON SILVER
London March, 4.

Spot	20-1/2
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7.8.4

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 4

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to May 1/6 1/32 June to February.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 286 7/8
Bank's buying T T 283 5/8
Bank's buying D D 282 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,309
Bank's buying T T 1,326
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 46 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.68.81 3rd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 4th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 4th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/8 4th instant
Java London 8.80 4th instant
London Paris 176.89 3rd instant
London Belgium 27.86 3/4 3rd instant
London Switzerland 20.62 3/4 3rd instant
London Berlin 11.68 3rd instant
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 3rd instant
London New York 4.68.79 3rd instant
London Amsterdam 8.82 1/4 3rd instant
London Italy 89.12 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 2nd instant
Gold £7-8-4 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 to 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 3

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	87
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 7/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	108 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	45

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	98	32,807	36,791
Central India	1,036	185,114	28,311
Barsi and Nagar	402	54,279	100,771
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,166	32,891
Berar	1,331	121,255	220,923
Central Provinces	276	29,511	46,394
Total Oomras	3,143	427,132	466,081
Dholera	1,319	114,090	32,499
N.-W Provinces		2,155	2,103
Rajputana	1,386	45,794	7,608
Sind-Punjab	1,887	262,024	393,009
Broach	17,530	126,483	10,706
Coompta and Dharwar	156	14,437	6,852
Westerns-Northerns	132	19,749	6,503
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	2,542	1,261
American	379	2,575	148.252
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,892	176,284	217,214
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	27,806	1,193,356	1,297,270
Arrived by road to 2nd Mar. 39.		235,702	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 2nd Mar.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,194	150,415	144,307
Japan and China	300	565,583	312,869
Coast Ports		18,913	37,658
Up-country by Rail		150,753	220,633
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,068	11,280
Total	2,494	905,732	726,747

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 3

SAKELS—	
March	12.37—2
May	12.46—6
July	12.56
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.18—8
June	10.23—9
August	10.25—9
October	10.01—9
GIZA—	
March	12.37—9
May	12.48—9
July	12.59—6
November	12.46—11
January	12.54—9

METALS
LONDON, Mar. 4.

Spelter Hard (Indian brand)	... closed

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 3.

Messrs. Forbers and Lund have received the following quotations from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	78 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 2 6
Bank of London and S. America	5 0 0
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 2 6
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	109 0 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 per cent Pref.	0 13 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	46 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 14 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 13 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 7
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	10 0 0
Genl. and Comi. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	70 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 0 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 3 0
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 6 0
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Pref.	0 3 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 3 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 6

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 24th February:—

1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	121,07,87,000
(b) In Burma	6,29,15,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	104,02,60,000
(b) In Burma	4,26,82,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:	
(a) In India	5,19,19,000
(b) In Burma	19,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	29,000
(b) In Burma	16,75,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	64,59,000
(b) In Burma	58,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin	
(a) In India	31,17,000
(b) In Burma	42,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	12,27,56,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	116,02,71,000
(b) In Burma	4,67,70,000
6. Bills discounted	
(a) In India	6,50,83,000
(b) In Burma	35,15,000

STERLING PURCHASES.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week-ended Friday, 3rd March 1939, amounted to £1,949,000

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 3.

April	£10-8-9.
May	£10-10-0.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 3.

May	dol 0.68 7/8.
July	dol 0.68 7/8.
September	dol 0.69 7/8.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 3.

March	52 5/8d.
May	54 1/4d.
March New	51d.
May New	52 3/4d.
July New	54 1/8d.

LONDON METALS

London, March 3

Copper	£42 17 6
Lead	£14 11 3
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£214 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 4

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £42-12-6
Standard copper 3 months £43-0-0
Electrolytic copper £48-0-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets Rs. 43-4-0
Tone: Very steady

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 4.

Wheat	9,716 cwts.
Linseed	35,713 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	372 cwts.
Gingellyseed	516 cwts.
Groundnuts	25,418 cwts.
Castorseed	803 cwts.
Rice	22,078 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,916 cwts.
Cottonseed	9,662 cwts.
Gram	2,018 cwts.
Joowar	835 cwts.
Bajrec	883 cwts.
Indian Sugar	5,356 cwts.

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 3-3-39	3395000	6993000
Receipts Yesterday 3-3-39	5000	25000
Exports to date 3-3-39	2663000	4516000
Stock at Ports 24-2-39	2614000	3146000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-2-39	3135000	2541000
Stock at Liverpool 24-2-39	1002000	1192000
Visible Supply 24-2-39	6848000	7553000
Quantity in sight 24-2-39	7903000	11888000
Quantity out of sight 24-2-39	6690000	7216000

RUBBER
LONDON, March, 4.

Emoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8-3/8

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London 15 Feb.—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £126,414,257 on February 8th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,900,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week. Purchases were made on Continental account, but the main proportion of offerings was taken for shipment to New York; some of the supplies were provided by the authorities but demand for the most part was met by Continental re-sales.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 6th inst. to midday on the 13th inst.

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£ 20,709
Southern Rhodesia	37,364
British East Africa	41,809
Peru	65,970
Channel Islands	7,706
Netherlands	150,839
Switzerland	87,596
Other Countries	9,460
	£421,453

EXPORTS

United States of America	£11,526,184
Canada	75,811
Netherlands	28,163
France	7,837
Switzerland	2,978
Germany	2,600
Bombay	3,529
Other Countries	4,888
	£11,652,768

The Transvaal gold output for January 1939 amounted to 1,038,777 fine ounces as compared with 1,036,229 fine ounces for December 1938 and 988,405 fine ounces for January 1938.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for December 1938 amounted to 65,745 fine ounces as compared with 67,786 fine ounces for November 1938 and 66,848 fine ounces for December 1937.

SILVER

Prices have fluctuated during the week, but have shown an improvement on balance, to-day's quotations of 20.7/16d. for cash and 19.7/8d. for two months delivery comparing with 20.1/8d. and 19.3/4d. for the respective deliveries quoted a week ago.

The Indian Bazaars made forward purchases, but some reselling orders were received from the same quarter, whilst the higher levels attracted selling both for cash and forward on American account Substantial bear carrying operations were effected causing the difference between the two quotations to widen until, on the 13th instant, cash was quoted at a premium of 11/16d; the premium eased to 1/2d. yesterday, but reacted to 9/16d. to-day.

The tone of the market is quiet and there are no indications of any important movements in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 6th inst., to midday on the 13th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£ 7,907
Eire	2,300
Gibraltar	5,500
Australia	15,481
Belgium	34,676
France	49,947
Other Countries	1,186
	£116,997

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£28,519
Germany	20,438
Denmark	1,220
Sweden	2,055
Italy	2,380
Switzerland	2,405
Eire	13,787
Other Countries	2,066
	£71,270

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 3

March	sh. 6 2 1/4d

New York Sugar

New York, March 3.

July	1.91
September	1.94
November	1.96
January	1.98

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 4.

Ready Javas	15 14 0
	Rs. a p
Shipment March	5 8 9
Shipment April-June	5 9 9
Shipment July-Sept.	5 9 9
Kesar	15 14 0
Saraya	15 11 6
Java Spot	F.6.65.

LONDON PRODUCE
LONDON, March, 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe March sellers	21
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Afloat Sellers	23

LINSEED OIL
LONDON, Mar. 4.

Linseed Oil naked London per Cwt. March Sellers	24
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt May/August	Sellers 23/9

(Continued from Col. 7.)

cargoes from and to foreign countries and British possessions during the month of January, 1939, amounted to 890,000 and 832,000 respectively as compared with 805,000 and 879,000 in December, 1938, and 790,000 and 747,000 respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year. During the ten months ending January, 1939, the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 7,663,000 and 8,000,000 as compared with 7,476,000 and 7,886,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

CITY MARKETS OBSERVE HARTAL

SEQUEL TO MAHATMA'S FAST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sequel to Mahatma Gandhi's fast all business associations and markets remained entirely closed and began three days' Hartal. The list of the markets remained closed is as under:—

The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association.
The Indian Stock Exchange.
The East India Cotton Association.
The Sewree Ready Cotton Market.
The Grain Merchants Association.
The Seeds Traders' Association.
The Bullion Erchange opened between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. for Teji Mandi declaration.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Exports Decrease But Imports Rise

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The trade returns of British India for the month of January, 1939, as compared with the preceding month showed increases in the value of imports and re-exports, while there was a decrease in the value of exports. The value of the imports of private merchandise rose by Rs. 1.51 lakhs to Rs. 14,12 lakhs of which imports from Burma accounted for Rs. 2,25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,77 lakhs in December 1938. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell by Rs. 1,25 lakhs from Rs. 14,19 lakhs in December, 1938, to Rs. 12,94 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports were valued at Rs. 79 lakhs as against Rs 55 lakhs in the preceding month. The comparison of the trade figures in January, 1939, and the ten months, April to January, 1939, with those of the preceding month and the corresponding period of the preceding year, is set forth below:—

	Month of January, 1939	Month of December, 1938
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	14,12	12,61
Exports	12,94	14,19
Re-exports	79	55
	Month of January, 1939	Month of January, 1938
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	14,12	15,91
Exports	12,94	13,64
Re-exports	79	77
	Ten months, April to Jan. 1938-39	Apr. to Jan. 1937-38
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	123,71	145,85
Exports	135,43	155,91
Re-exports	4,98	4,42

TREASURE ACCOUNTS.

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net export of Rs. 6 lakhs in January, 1939, as in the preceding months. In January, 1938, the net exports of treasure were valued at Rs. 1,67 lakhs. The transaction in gold and silver on private account during the ten months, April to January, 1938-39, compare as follows with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

	Ten months, April to Jan. 1938-39	1937-38
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Gold Imported	64	1,44
Gold exported	11,32	15,09
Silver imported	1,82	2,90
Silver exported	28	68

In January, 1939, and in the four months, October to January, 1938-39, gold amounting to Rs. 3,24 lakhs and Rs. 6,64 lakhs, respectively, was acquired by purchasers abroad and earmarked on their account instead of being exported. Since such purchases affect the balance of accounts, their values have been taken into account in arriving at the balance of remittances of funds shown in the following paragraph.

Measured by the statics of merchandise and treasure (private), the total visible balance of trade in January, 1939, was Rs. 29 lakhs against India as compared with a favourable balance of Rs. 2,21 lakhs in December, 1938, and of Rs. 24 lakhs in January, 1938. During the ten months ended January, 1939, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 26,58 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 27,74 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in January, 1939, was minus Rs 5.09 lakhs and in the ten months ended January, 1939, minus Rs. 9.75 lakhs.

IMPORTS.

As compared with January, 1938, the imports of food, drink and tobacco in January, 1939, increased by Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 2,28 lakhs. Imports of rice, not in the husk, showed an increase from 67,000 tons to 110,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 108 lakhs in value, Burma having contributed almost the whole amount. Imports of wheat, also advanced from 1,000 tons to 31,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 21 lakhs in value.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured declined by Rs. 1,19 lakhs to Rs. 2,94 lakhs in January, 1939. Imports of raw cotton fell from 19,500 tons to 5,200 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,83 lakhs to Rs 51 lakhs in value, while raw silk recorded an increase from 186,100 lbs. to 429,500 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene oil declined from 17.4 million gallons to 17.2 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 67 lakhs to Rs. 59 lakhs in value, which those of fuel oils showed an increase from 8.1 million gallons to 13.7 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs 22 lakhs in value.

MANUFACTURED GOODS

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured decreased by Rs. 1,20 lakhs to Rs. 8,68 lakhs in January 1939. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton manufacturers (including yarn) decreased from Rs. 1,40 lakhs in January, 1938, to Rs. 1,20 lakhs in January 1939. Imports of cotton coloured piecegoods declined from 23.9 million yards to 20.9 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs in value, and these of white goods from 16.3 million yards to 14.9 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 32 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs in value. Imports of grey goods, on the other hand, increased from 15.4 million yards to 18.6 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton, twist and yarn, increased from 2.2 million lbs. to 3.9 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs 25 lakhs to Rs. 31 lakhs in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods declined from 8.2 million yds. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries, buses and vans, numbered 1,223 and 1,208 valued at Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs as compared with 1,612 and 1,374 valued at Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 19 lakhs respectively. There were also decreases under cotton machinery (—Rs. 15 lakhs), jute machinery (—Rs. 10 lakhs), and paper (—Rs. 8 lakhs). Imports of sheets and plates (iron and steel) and primemovers other than electrical, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 6 lakhs each, and electrical machinery by Rs. 13 lakhs

Compared with January, 1938, the exports of food, drink and tovacco in January, 1939, decreased by Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 2,41 lakhs. Exports of wheat declined considerably from 8,500 tons to only 400 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9 lakhs to only Rs. 58,000 in value. Shipments of tea fell from 25.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,81 lakhs to 21.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,47 lakhs.

RAW MATERIALS.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured increased by Rs. 1,04 lakhs to Rs. 6,69 lakhs in January, 1939. There is an improvement in the shipments of raw cotton from 35,400 tons to 100 tons, the value increasing from Rs. 1,84 lakhs to Rs. 2,34 lakhs, Japan, as usual, the largest customer, took 37 per cent in January, 1939, as against 40 per cent in January, 1938. The shares of the United Kingdom, China, Germany and France were 14, 9, 9 and 6 per cent respectively in the month under report. Shipments of seeds showed an improvement of 37,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 42 lakhs in value. Groundnuts recorded an increase from 58,000 tons valued at Rs. 75 lakhs to 76,000 tons valued at Rs. 94 lakhs.

LINSEED EXPORTS.

Exports of linseed also increased from 3,000 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 31 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw wool rose from 2.3 million lbs. to 3.7 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in value. There was also an improvement of 6,000 tons and of Rs. 5 lakhs in the shipments of oilcakes which amounted to 49,000 tons valued at Rs. 34 lakhs in the month under report. Exports of raw hides and skins increased from 3,500 tons to 3,700 tons in quantity and from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 36 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute declined from 64,000 tons to 62,000 tons, the value remaining almost stationary at Rs. 1,23 lakhs. Exports of manganese ore fell from 59,000 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured fell by Rs. 1,28 lakhs to Rs. 3,56 lakhs in January, 1939. Exports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, declined by Rs. 31 lakhs and were valued at Rs. 50 lakhs. Shipments of cotton yarn decreased from 4.4 to 2.9 million lbs, to 2.9 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs in value. Despatches of cotton piecegoods also declined from 19.8 million yards to 12.3 million yards in quantity and from Rs 51 lakhs to Rs 34 lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags exported, fell from 53.1 million to 36.6 million, the corresponding decline in value being from Rs. 1,12 lakhs to Rs. 78 lakhs. The yardage of gunny and cloth exported also declined from 154 million, valued at Rs. 1,40 lakhs to 105 million valued at Rs. 98 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides and skins improved from 1,700 tons to 2,400 tons in quantity and from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 52 lakhs in value. There was a fall of 18,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 9 lakhs in value in the exports of pig iron, which amounted to 47,000 tons valued at Rs. 23 lakhs in January, 1939.

U. S. SHARES.

As compared with January, 1938, the share of the United Kingdom decreased from 30 per cent to 28 per cent in January, 1939, in import and from 31 per cent to 29 per cent in exports. The shares of Germany Japan and the United States of America in the month under report were 10, 11 and 7 per cent respectively under imports and 2, 10 and 10 per cent respectively under exports

The tonnage of vessels that entered into British India and cleared with

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Regd. No. B 1065

12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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CREAM SEPARATOR
BUTTER-CHURN,
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Modern—Economical—Cheap.
DINSHAW & CO.
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1939

Governors' View Of The Crisis

No Interim Cabinets Can Be Formed

IF RAJKOT ISSUE IS NOT SETTLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA: March 4.

I understand from the Sadakat Ashram where Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Rajendra Babu are staying, that they have been in touch with the Congress Premiers, and it seems almost certain that the Bombay Cabinet resignation will be followed by all other Cabinets simultaneously. This would happen within a certain limited time and Delhi has been already informed of it.

None So Traitorous

It is also reported that the Provincial Governors have informed Delhi and Whitehall of certain impossibility of any Interim Ministry being set up, as the conflict involved relates to the States subjects in general and the Mahatma's personal life in particular. Hence none will be so traitorous as to come forward against the united voice of the Nation.

CRISIS IN 48 HOURS

Political circles believe that Delhi and Whitehall have no alternative but to yield, otherwise all the Provincial Governments will come to an end within 48 hours.

It is rumoured that Delhi has sounded Whitehall and in view of the maladministration in the State of Rajkot, the Ruler may be deposed within a few days and an Administrator appointed.

The report of the Mahatma's heart trouble has deepened anxiety and political circles apprehend a serious crisis if the situation is not speedily solved.

C. P. MINISTERS' WARNING

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 4.

The Council of Ministers of C. P. and Berar has sent a telegraphic dispatch to-day to the Viceroy warning him that, should anything happen to Gandhiji who has now gone on fast, the responsibility will be on the Central Government. The dispatch urges the Viceroy to intervene before it is too late and to restore the Rajkot Pact solemnly entered into. Failure to do this in time would mean possible severance of alliance between the British Government and the Congress which is in Office in all but a small part of India. The dispatch further states that Mahatma Gandhi, prompted by divine providence, has entered upon the fast, the responsibility for which is on the Paramount Power. Concluding the Dispatch says that the Hon. Mr. Shukla and the Hon. Mr. Mishra saw Gandhiji before he left Wardha and his health is in an extremely delicate condition.

TIMELY INTERVENTION MAY AVERT CRISIS

PATNA: March 4.

On behalf of the Bihar Ministry the Hon. Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister, has telegraphed to the Viceroy, expressing grave concern at Mahatma Gandhi's fast and requesting immediate intervention for a settlement of the Rajkot affairs, adding that otherwise repercussions in the rest of India would be very serious. Timely intervention, he says, may yet avert a major crisis.—A.P.

INTERVENE IN INTEREST OF PEACEFUL PROGRESS

KARACHI, March 4.

Premier Allabux has wired to the Viceroy: "Deeply distressed regarding state of affairs in Rajkot. Fervently hope Your Excellency will find it possible in the interests of peaceful progress of India to intervene and reach a satisfactory solution."

The Premier told the "Associated Press" that he is definitely not attending the Tripuri Congress in view of the latest developments.—A.P.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE.").

U. P. MINISTERS DISCUSS SITUATION

LUCKNOW, March 5.

The impasse "vis-a-vis" Gandhiji's fast with particular reference to the situation created by it in the country loomed large during the discussion when Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju and Hon. Sampurnanand were closeted with the Premier this noon.

It is reported that a telegram is being drafted for being sent to H. E. Viceroy urging immediate intervention with a view to end the Rajkot impasse and thus save Mahatma's life.

It is understood that finishing touches to the telegram would be given when the two Ministers Hon. Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim and Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who are at present touring in the province return to-night. They have been summoned urgently.

It is considered in informed circles that the situation is very grave and the belief is held that in case the Paramount Power does not intervene a constitutional crisis might develop and the Ministry in the United Provinces might resign.—United Press.

ALL EYES TURNED TO RAJKOT

Iyengar Hopes Mahatma's Fast Will Ring Tocsin Of New Era

MADRAS, March 4.

"I hope at this crisis Mahatma Gandhi's fast will ring the tocsin of a new era for the States and bring down their mediaeval fortification," observed Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-Congress President, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on Mahatma Gandhi's fast and the latest pronouncement of Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, on His Majesty's Government's attitude towards the States' reforms.

"Gandhiji's fast is disquieting news," continued Mr. Iyengar, "and attracts all eyes to Rajkot. The Rajkot Ruler, like the Travancore Ruler, has the credit of focussing the attention of the Indian States and their major problem of responsible government and minor problem of sound administration. I do not think that the statement by the Secretary of State so guardedly noncommital and platitudinous, unless accompanied by pressure, will hasten a solution of these problems. All that the Durbars will attempt is to embark upon a policy of soft words and camouflaged minor reforms. No radical change can be expected."

Continuing he said:

"I hope Mahatma Gandhi will succeed in the Rajkot affair today or to-morrow so that he can discharge his indispensable duty of being wise and impartial arbitrator at Tripuri."

Mr. Iyengar leaves for Tripuri to-morrow morning by the Grand Trunk Express.—United Press.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" ON MAHATMA'S FAST

PESHAWAR, March 4.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who arrived here yesterday from Utmanzai expressed great concern and anxiety when the news of Gandhiji's fast was broken to him.

He added: "I pray to God to give Mahatma Gandhi all strength to pull through the ordeal so that his great mission might conclude successfully".

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, accompanied by Pir Shahan Shah, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, is leaving for Tripuri this evening, reaching there on March 6.—United Press.

ANDREWS FOR RAJKOT

SANTINIKETAN, March 4.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mr. C. F. Andrews have telegraphed Mahatma Gandhi to-day making anxious enquiries. In deference to the wishes of the poet Mr. Andrews left for Rajkot to-day.

Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, the vetern co-worker of Mahatma Gandhi, left Rajkot by to-night's Delhi Mail to be near Gandhiji during his fast.—United Press.

Maulana Azad Warns Viceroy

Congress Ministries Can't Stand By As Passive Spectators

PATNA: March 4.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Associated Press on Rajkot affairs says: "I can say without the least hesitation that, if the Viceroy does not intervene immediately in this matter, it should be taken for granted that the present Parliamentary policy of the Congress will very shortly come to an end. It is sheer impossibility for the Congress Ministries to watch the present situation in Rajkot passively from where they are."—A.P.

MAILBAG MISSING

Police Investigating Train Robbery

LUCKNOW: March 4.

Information has been received that a bag containing registered covers was found missing at the Khwaja Sarai Mir Station from the Mail van in a train coming here from Sultanpur. The Police is investigating.

Ten more arrests were made today in connection with the Madhesaba agitation.

The Governor and Lady Haig gave a garden party this evening.

VIRAWALA MEETS GIBSON

RAJKOT, March 4.

Mr. Virawala, it is understood, met Mr. Gibson this morning and presumably discussed the situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's fast.—United Press.

BHAVNAGAR DIWAN SEES MAHATMA

RAJKOT, March. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi passed a peaceful night and awoke this morning with cheerfulness. He said his usual morning prayer lying in bed in the presence of the inmates of the Rashtriyashala who after prayer recited the whole Bhagavat Geeta for him. Gandhiji was deeply engrossed all the while in meditation.

PATTANI SEES MAHATMA

He is commencing his usual week-end silence this afternoon.

Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Diwan of Bhavnagar, discussed with Gandhiji last night the question of devising ways and means to proceed with an inquiry into the alleged police atrocities and Durbar Veerawala's eight years' maladministration.

Complete hartal is being observed in the city and the Agency area in accordance with Mr. Subhas Bose's appeal for observance of All India Rajkot Day.—United Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

City observes complete hartal as a mark of sympathy with Gandhiji. All mills, markets, schools, associations and bazaars are closed. Thousands of people have gone on one-day fast, though an appeal was issued by Gandhiji asking others not to go on fast. Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and other prominent merchants have wired to the Viceroy to interfere in the Rajkot affair and save the life of the great saint.

Rajkot Durbar's Charge & Mahatma's Reply

"Impossible Terms"

Rajkot State's Amazing Allegations Against Gandhiji

"In Guise Of Peace-Maker" He Has Precipitated Crisis

RAJKOT, March, 4.

The view that Gandhiji's letter to the Thakore Saheb "is tantamount to an ultimatum and contains unreasonable demands, the acceptance of which would practically mean surrender by the Thakore Saheb of his rights as the ruler of the State in obedience to outside dictation" is expressed by the Advisory Council of the Rajkot State in the course of a statement to the press.

The Statement adds: "That such a demand, the Thakore Saheb in no circumstances will be justified in accepting. At no time did he ever intend to renounce his undoubted right to decide, who should be the members of the Committee appointed to make recommendations for introduction of constitutional changes. It would manifestly be unreasonable to suggest that any ruling Prince will be justified in absolving himself of his responsibilities in such a manner.

"NO WORD OF REGRET."

"It is also to be regretted that though Gandhiji's principal reason for coming to Rajkot was his desire to satisfy himself regarding the truth or otherwise of the allegations of atrocities said to have been perpetrated against the agitators and of ill-treatment of prisoners his letter contains no word of regret that such unsubstantiated allegations should have been made, though his enquiries and inspections in Rajkot must have satisfied him of the falsity of these allegations." Proceeding the statement quotes the Thakore Saheb's letter to Gandhiji and says: "Gandhiji by proposing impossible terms and by seeking to coerce the Durbar into acceptance of them by threatening to fast until they are accepted has created a situation for which he is himself solely responsible. If Gandhiji's self-imposed fast His Highness has no responsibility and he can only repeat that though he cannot submit to the dictation of outside agencies, it is his full and frequently expressed intention to introduce suitable constitutional changes without any avoidable delay.

"IN GUISE OF PEACE-MAKER."

"In view of what has occurred as explained above, it must be clear to every one that it is not the Thakore Saheb, who has committed any breach of faith, but Gandhiji himself, who asked to be permitted to come to Rajkot in the guise of a peace maker and to investigate the so-called atrocities and terrorism and now by presenting the Thakore Saheb with utterly impossible terms precipitated a serious crisis.

"As His Highness is personally watching the situation and holding interviews with officers he is unable to accept the allegations made by Gandhiji regarding their wrong guidance and ill-advice.

Emphasising the need for placing the facts before the public, the Advisory Council says: "They show clearly that the agitation which has had such unfortunate effects had been organised and prolonged by outside agencies whose persistent attempts to intervene between His Highness and his subjects have prevented the possibility of giving earlier effect to His Highness's repeatedly expressed desire to introduce such measures of reform as may be found to be necessary after due investigation by a Committee representative of various interests in the State."

NOVEMBER CONFERENCE.

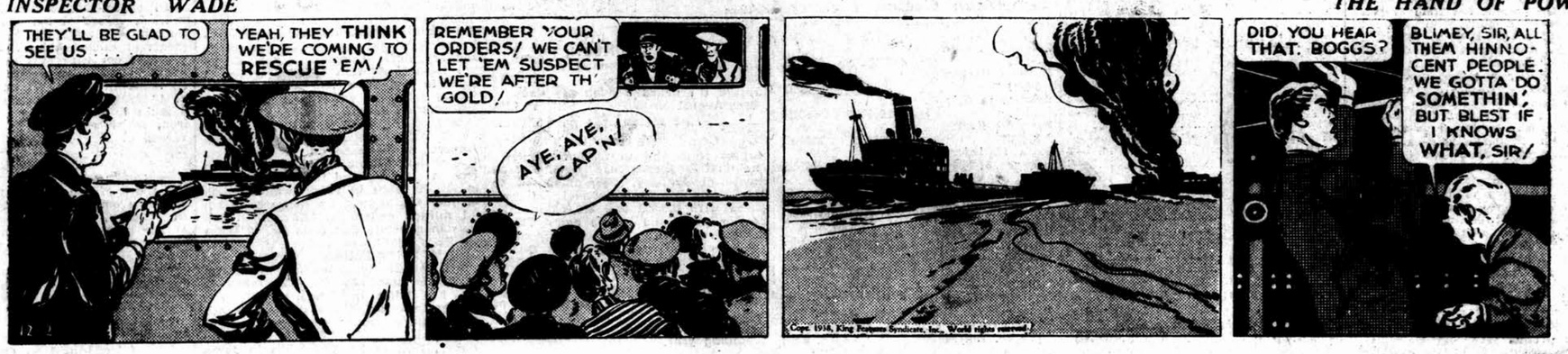
Giving the salient facts, the statement says: "The agitation started with a demand for redress of certain alleged grievances. These were of an unimportant nature, but the Durbar had no hesitation in deciding that they should be removed at once. Last ginning in October, substantial remissions to cultivators were also granted and an experienced impartial Revenue Officer was appointed to make a full and careful examination of the condition of assessment of taxation in the villages. Beginning in November His Highness convened a Conference at which leading citizens of Rajkot were invited to discuss the situation with him and members of his Council with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement. At these discussions, His Highness agreed to concede practically all the demands that had been made, and all present were prepared to accept a settlement of this basis with the single exception of Mr. Dhebar who insisted that no settlement was possible without the intervention of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. As a result the negotiations were unsuccessful. Early in December His Highness in a notification re-affirmed his intention of liberalising his administration and announced his intention of transferring certain departments to a Minister who would be appointed from the Praja Pratinidhi Subha and whose administration of these departments will be subject to the control of the Subha. Despite this announcement persons responsible for organising the agitation refused to desist from their subversive activities, though they were getting little support from the public.

On Dec. 21st. 1938, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Rajkot and

(Continued on page 12, Col. 3)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER


THEY'LL BE GLAD TO SEE US . . .
YEAH, THEY THINK WE'RE COMING TO RESCUE 'EM!
REMEMBER YOUR ORDERS/ WE CAN'T LET 'EM SUSPECT WE'RE AFTER TH' GOLD!
AYE, AYE, CAP'N!
DID YOU HEAR THAT, BOGGS?
BLIMEY, SIR, ALL THEM HINNOCENT PEOPLE. WE GOTTA DO SOMETHIN', BUT BLEST IF I KNOWS WHAT, SIR!
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